

Routes to tour in German The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

The Castle Route



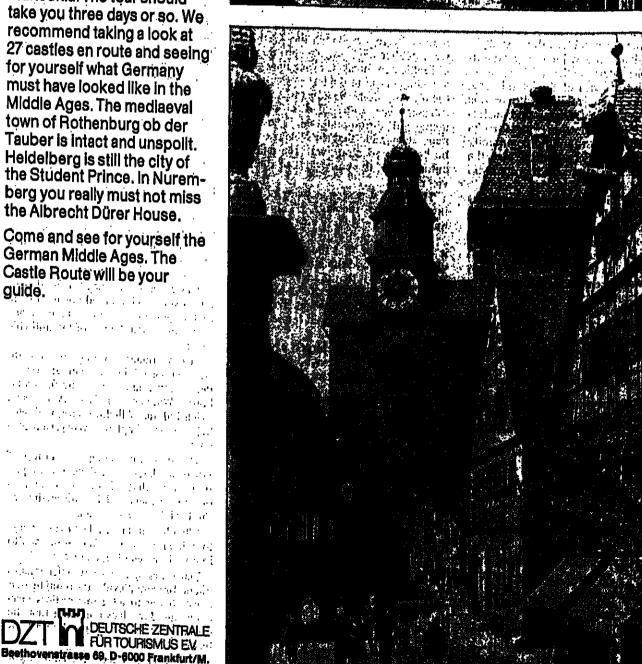
German roads will get you there. But why miss the sights by heading straight down the autobahn at 80? Holiday routes have been arranged not only to ensure unforgettable memories but also to make up an idea for a holiday in itself. How about a tour of German castles?

The Castle Route is 200 miles long. It runs from Mannheim. an industrial city on the Rhine with an Impressive Baroque castle of its own, to Nuremberg, the capital of Bavarian Franconia. The tour should take you three days or so. We recommend taking a look at 27 casties en route and seeing for yourself what Germany must have looked like in the Middle Ages. The mediaeval town of Rothenburg ob der Tauber is intact and unspoilt. Heidelberg is still the city of the Student Prince. In Nuremberg you really must not miss the Albrecht Dürer House.

Come and see for yourself the German Middle Ages. The Castle Route will be your

that the said and the said of the

emergenden har given men in her



1 Gundelsheim/Neckar 2 Heidelberg 3 Nuremberg



A year of decision at missile talks



org, 16 January 1983

will be a difficult year for Eastst ties, the year in which we will see ther the West is serious about disarnent or missile modernisation.

Will Nato go ahead with its resolueither to negotiate a ban on interdiate nuclear forces in Europe or. ling agreement with the Soviet , to station Pershing 2 and Cruise siles in Western Europe?

the initial situation acems fairly ghtforward but it isn't, if only bese both sides have dug in on posis that leave them with very little leefor concessions and are, moreover, radictory in many cases.

Thus Washington nd Moscow have little more than wage tactical, h warfare at the Geneva talks for past six months or so.

he outlook for a decisive improve-In the new year is, sad to say, far

first glance the zero option proby President Rengan on being to do so by his European ailles ed most attractive.

both sides were to dispense with lum-range missiles the Soviet would scrap its 245 SS-20s aimed

IN THIS ISSUE

ERAL ELECTION ters must decide in a

inke says new-look d policy is an honest

luhich bureau helps inventors nd companies to get together

ODERN LIVING Colleges for the disabled must not be taboo

ingets in Western Europe while the would not install the proposed Pershing 2 and Cruise missiles in

uthis would put the West to a twodisadvantage. First, it disregards alarming Soviet potential in convenarmament. Second, it leaves the with virtually no reserve to fail

the medium-range missile sector

the West has nothing to offer that can, as matters stand, in any way compare with the Soviet missile potential.

It was politically understandable perhaps, but strategically dubious, to look on the proposed 572 Western missiles as a numerical offset to the SS-20s.

They ought also to have been seen as a counterweight to Soviet superiority in conventional armament.

As a result, the impression gained by

Western public opinion was that the zero option was the answer to the problem of European security. It must also be borne in mind that as

a result of technical hitches it could take longer to install the Pershing 2s and that doubts as to their strategic advantage have arisen in Washington.

So it will be seen that the West is strictly limited in the leeway for negotiations it has at its disposul in Geneva.

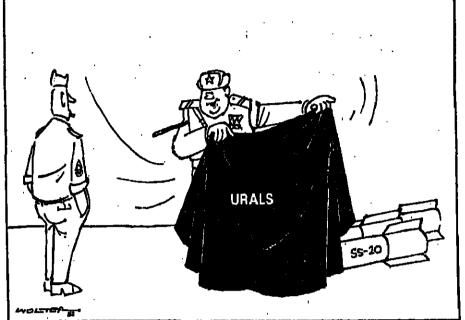
There are problems on the Soviet side too. Mr Andropov may have proved an astute and adroit politician but no-one can yet say how firmly he is in control of Soviet policy,

His latest offer of reducing the number of SS-20 systems installed in Europe to the 162 nucleur missiles maintained by Britain and France is a steep climbdown from the previous Soviet position.

It would not be wrong to infer that the Soviet Union is genuinely interested n preventing the stationing of Pershing 2s in Europe.

From the Soviet point of view Nato's missile modernisation plans are merely part of the current US bid to regain nuclear superiority.

Nato is to be linked even more strongly with the United States, while the Per-Continued on page 3



'Now you see 'em, now you don'ti'

President Carstens calls a March general election

Bonn President Karl Carstens made it clear in his TV address that a decision to dissolve the Bundestag and hold fresh elections was by no means the matter of course some Christian Democrats had said it was.

In defence of his rights as head of state he said he had arrived at his decision after due consideration of political and constitutional aspects.

He would not have ruled in favour of March general election, he said, if a political minority's rights had thereby been violated.

So we must accept his decision as a personal one and not as the mere implementation of a coalition agreement or honouring of a pledge given by others.

Credibility was the crucial factor in the context of the vote of no-confidence in Chancellor Kohl that triggered the entire constitutional procedure.

With three weeks in which to arrive at a decision Prseident Carstens had taken his time and asked all concerned whether they still wanted fresh elections.

He accepted what they said at face value, any other approach would have been arbitrary. He accepted what the parties said just as he accepted the vote of no-confidence as a political fact.

He said a constitutional amendment to allow the Bundestag to dissolve itself would be preferable to the current op-

It had been ruled out this time but there was no reason why it should not be taken up at a later date.

The men who drafted Basic Law, the 1949 Bonn constitution, made mid-term elections difficult because they were afraid they might lead to political instability. This fear had been proved un-

A constitutional admendment would rule out any accusations or parliamentary manipulation, accusations that had been made this time, although he was convinced he had disproved them.

What would have happened if he had refused to dissolve the Bundestag? A government would have been obliged to stay in power after having officially forfoited the Bundestag's confidence.

The government would have either been unable to govern or have had to go back on its word, which would have made it incredible.

Fresh elections were the only way to ensure stability and confidence, although it was not up to the head of state to relieve political parties of the risks they ran.

14.1 (Der Tagesspiegel, & January 1983)

Page 7 Mr Andropov says Warsaw Pact wants to negotiate

recurring feature of Soviet assessments of the international situation—terly fashion in his speech to mark the is the accusation that America is to 60th anniversary of the Soviet Union. blame for a dangerous escalation of the

wrong is of less importance than the fact that the Soviet leaders are convinced only US policy is a threat to peace. This means that the Kremlin refuses

to see the true extent of its own contribution toward an escalation that has indeed assumed alarming proportions. The new Soviet leader, Yuri Andro-

poy, has chosen to keep to this line taken by his predecessor, Mr Brezhnev, but is dialectically more footsure than the latter. Mr Andropov has taken care not to

exaggerate US military power to such an extent that a Soviet audience is bound to feel worried stiff.

He demonstrated this ability in mas-

It was a speech in which he combined flexibility and intransigence and imtimacy of the Soviet claim to world power status.

Some of what he had to say in Moscow on 21 December is repeated in the political declaration issued at the Warsuw Pact summit in Prague.

Other parts of his speech seem to be regarded as part of the Soviet prerogative, so no-one needs to endorse them in any case.

But the Prague declaration also includes new or newly-formulated features, such as the admission that acute global problems have arisen.

These problems, which are socio-eco-Continued on page 2 / (; ; ;)



WORLD AFFAIRS

Time for Nato countries to stop fence-sitting

Missile modernisation has held pride of place in the security debate for three years, and rightly so, since in the final analysis what is at stake is America's continued nuclear guarantee of Europe's security.

But this issue has all but made people forget another problem that is no less important. It is the destabilisation of South-West Asia and the oil region.

Ever since the Red Army invaded Afghanistan, making the problem acute, the part played by European Nato countries has been largely determined by fear of the consequences and by the resulting refusal to cooperate.

This refusal largely accounted for how the issue was discussed in public. whether European warships might, if need be, be deployed outside Nato's immediate sphere of interest or European armed forces might take over roles usually played by US forces needed

The problem was seen not only to overtax the political realism of the general public. Governments likewise refused to live up to what the United States expected of its allies.

. They refused to make a joint review of changes in the international situation and failed to do justice to a new concept jointly drawn up with the United

The repercussions are known facts. The Americans acted without their partners, moving militarily by setting up the rapid deployment force.

They realigned their command sectors in such a way as to ensure that the entire region, from Egypt and the Horn of Africa in the west to Afghanistan in the east, was under a newly-established supreme command.

Was this an adequate response in political terms? Was it in keeping with European interesta? Maybe, maybe not.

America's European allies are certainly in no position to criticise it. They refused to have anything to do with framing a convincing response.

They have since been bound to admit that they cannot escape the repercussions of the problems they have chosen to ignore, as the communique of last December's Nato summit showed.

In it, the Nato states acknowledged that developments outside the pact's geographical confines might affect vital interests of member-states.

They agreed to bear fully in mind the repercussions of such developments on the security and defence capability of the alliance.

Mention was made of the provision of facilities to support the deployment needed in these areas to heighten the deterrent effect.

This was seen as a significant contribution toward safeguarding the alliance and strongly recommended to membercountries.

Reference was also made to the need for stepping up coordinated planning, while Nato Ministers noted that the pact was to review the consequences for the alliance of US plans to set up a rapid deployment force.

Washington's right to arrive at national decisions of its own was reaffirmed, although consultations with its allies Were recommended.

These cautious turns of phrase testify to a sobering reality. The review referred to is a catalogue of demands made of America's allies in connection with requirements arising from deployment of the rapid deployment force.

They include landing and overflight rights, the provision of fuel and of 92,000 men in logistical support, not to mention taking over maritime tasks to case the burden on the US Navy,

This is an issue that could well be

dealt with at the next Nato summit, with predictable public reactions; protest, criticism and refusal.

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

Yet the extra burdens are of minor importance when compared with the political changes it all entails.

It is the first time demands have been made of member-states and contributions expected without the countries that make them being allowed the right to reach the political decision on whother or not facilities are used.

This affects Nato's character as an alliance of equal partners with the sole purpose of protecting its members from external attack.

Unanimous agreement must be reached in the Nato Council on a situation having arisen in which the alliance is required to honour its defence commitments.

The decision thus rests solely with each individual government, since all must be agreed on the need to come to a member's assistance.

The new arrangement 'envisaged would relativise this sovereign right.

It provides for support for America in looking after common interests outside Nato territory, but other Nato members are not entitled to share in decisions that could plunge them into alliance commitments.

This is all the more important as the Americans feel there is a more serious risk of a clash with the Russians in the Middle East than in Nato territory.

This cannot leave European governments in particular unmoved, although they are least entitled to level accusations at Washington in connection with the development.

They have only themselves to blame. The alarming state of affairs is a result of their refusal to play a part in drawing. up a more satisfactory response to destabilisation in the region brought about by the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan and the Islamic revolution in

It is almost impossible to make good this failure after the event, but an attempt must nonetheless be undertaken.

Karl Foldmoyer (Frankfurter Aligemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 4 January 1983)

Continued from page 1

nomic, demographic and ecological in nature, can only be solved by cooperation on the part of the entire internatio-

The appeal to the Nato states to end the current dangerous phase in international relations, and revert to cooperation and, basically, detente is more clearly expressed than in previous verbal bids to salvage detente.

...Proposals to curb the arms race have assumed inflationary proportions, In part they merely reiterate past attempts to set up peace zones or nuclear-free zones in one area or another.

The superficial nature of such bids ought not to stop one from considering whether the overall tenor of the Prac declaration indicates that the East bloc is ready to talk and to reach understanding.

The opposite could equally well be the case, but even a sceptical appraisal admits the cautious conclusion that the Soviet Union and its allies are interested in curbing confrontation with the Nato states. Journal of the state of the sta

This seems to be the case even though Moscow and its allies show little or no sign of willingness to consider greater flexibility on issues such as the invesion of Afghanistan and repression in Poland that prompted the deterioration in East-West ties in the first place.

There are grounds for assuming that talks may be resumed with some prospect of success, and this optimism may even extend, up to a point, to the negotiations between Russia and America in Geneva on medium- and long-range nuclear weapons.

The Prague declaration has added a newcomer to the disarmament proposals: the withdrawal of all mediumrange and tactical nuclear weapons from Europe. The termination of the

This, it says, is a bone fide zero option, unlike President Reagan's proposal, which envisaged only the withdrawal of medium-range missiles and an undertaking not to station them in

Denuclearisation of Europe, it will immediately be argued, would serve only to emphasise the Bast bloc's superiority in conventional armament.

The antidote would be costly! reinforcement of conventional forces by the West, Or might the Gordian knot be severed in Vienna, where the two sides have marked time for nearly 10 years at

the MBFR troop cut talks? The Warsaw Pact's offer of a treaty renouncing the use of force between members of the Warsaw Pact and Nato is one that has been made in the past.

But the arguments how put forward

indicate that more is envisaged than in similar undertakings and earlier agreements, such as the UN Charter and the 1970 Moscow Treaty

The treaty now proposed is intended as an instrument of arms control and limitation, and maybe even as a means of graduating the alliance commitments of individual pact member-countries, which could be of importance in the event of a clash in Germany.

As in the case of Mr Andropov's December 1982 medium-range missile limitation proposal, the Prague declaration will not allow dust to settle over the debate on whether or not means of ending the arms race might be found.

The debate will intensify as the deadline for a decision on missile modernisation by the West comes closer. It is sure to play a crucial role in the German general election campaign.

Popular fear of catastrophe can no longer be dispelled by mere bromides. The East bloc's proposals may well have been made with this in mind.

But that is no reason for not giving them a thorough check. The Warsaw Pact is keen to negotiate, and this time its offer does not include an element of throat,

Vosef Riedmiller (Suddevische Zeltung, 7 January 1983)

Washington the FDP's course of Democrate noil the

ambitions in Bonn first paying the matter would not only impart new imspects in Washington.

It is not even a bad idea, given of parliament altogether.

advantage to be gained from give folling day could turn into a political federal Republic of Germany's ballon of the first order if, against all may be the next Bonn Chancelle.

may be the next Bonn Chanceller, absolute majority.

At the same time the candidate in the election could also spell difind out for himself how the America is neither the SPD nor the Christian out for himself how the America is neither the SPD nor the Christian out for himself how the America is neither the SPD nor the Christian out for himself how the America is neither the SPD nor the Christian out for himself how the America is neither the SPD nor the Christian out for himself how the America is neither the SPD nor the Christian out for himself how the America is neither the SPD nor the Christian out for himself how the America is neither the SPD nor the Christian out for himself how the America is neither the SPD nor the Christian out for himself how the America is neither the SPD nor the Christian out for himself how the America is neither the SPD nor the Christian out for himself how the America is neither the SPD nor the Christian out for himself how the America is neither the SPD nor the Christian out for himself how the America is neither the SPD nor the Christian out for himself how the America is neither the SPD nor the Christian out for himself how the America is neither the SPD nor the Christian out for himself how the America is necessarily nor the Christian out for himself how the America is necessarily nor the Christian out for himself how the America is necessarily nor himself how the America is necessarily not himself how the America is necessarily nor himself how the America is necessarily not have not himself how the America is necessarily not himself how the America is necessarily not have not have not himself

Herr Vogel's position is mud was Opposition leader in Bonn. W

have much experience in foreign the Greens.

Chancellor Kohl used to stall this were to happen, the country Washington how keenly comming and become ungovernable for some was to close partnership with the whelr objective.

further comments are forthcoming we want new elections - now!" might add to his picture of the impeted the SPD last October when

On the one hand he is busy less want new elections, but not the ropes. On the other he has a part March 1993 " seied the CDU and cal instinct and the caution of a man lawyer that make him stop she fencing himself in by committing self prematurely. He is keen to kee lagued by nostalgia for the good options open.

Washington was impressed, betonto the offensive at its traditional been curious and a little mistrustic phany congress in Stuttgart. though less of Herr Vogel himself the Liberals managed to poll more of view current in his Social Demanter per cent of the vote at the last

pression of being a serious man, a sys anti-Strauss campaign. who chooses his words yet is in me hough the party will again camdubious. dubious.

(Saurbrücker Zeitung, 8 January

The German Tribunt familiar camp

Friedrich Remecke Verlag GmbH 21 Schoene Age Wo Years ago, the Liberals said that

Advertieing raies list No. 14 --Annual subscription DSI 45,

As articles which THE GERMAN TRIBUNE reprise fault Kohl as a protector from a published in cooperation with the addorse see the Chancellor Strauss.

They are complete translations of the original test of the protector from a performance of the original test of the protector from a published in the protector from a published in

Germany in more ways than one. Vogel in a could mark a triumph for Helmut had and the Christian Democratic parishould they win the absolute majo-

ion if the Free Democrats poll the There is almost a time-honour per cent needed for parliamentary dition of German politician politicians.

To this extent Hans-Jochen this to political liberalism but also Social Democratic candidate for the together with the CDU/CSU. cellor in the current German day the same token, election day could campaign, is following in other in into a Black Sunday for the Free steps.

n Democrats managed to form a coaon government because the place of same as Chancellor Kohi's was was FDP in the Bundestag was taken by

was to close partnership with the send the Greens would have achieved States. Herr Vogel clearly feel their objective. is a matter of course that doesn't the only way out in such a case constantly repeating.

He is not disposed to embrace and Social Democrats, a contingentament of the send of

Before relaying the answers and the President gave the go-ahead for ing judgment he waits to see with elections?

Kohl-Genscher government took

March 1983," cried the CDU and Free Democrats. Franz-Josef

old days, the FDP nevertheless

eral election in October 1980. That Haus-Jochen Vogel created the at least to some extent due to the

So the US media, which tend to the of its effectiveness due to the centrate on home affairs, soon release coalition in Bonn with the and were happy to interview the U/CSU and hence with Strauss.

dow Chancellor.

The party's new chief ideologist, Raif
Whoever wins at the polls in Marchdorf, had the same misgivings
Herr Vogel has earned respect and the same misgivings
Herr Vogel has earned respect and the same misgivings
his tried to convince his party at
ed access to US leaders, which congress that a rejuvenation cure as
but be of benefit to him, to his proposition party could well be what
and to the Federal Republic of Ga

Dietrich Months was still the same old party, and attacks on Strauss seemed to bear

Publisher Friedrich Reinecke Editor in Chief PDP's ploy to recommend itself as Hehr Editor Alexander Anthony English tells Chancellor's protector, who ever the asb-actor Sanon Surnell — Distribution Mer Mitcellor might be at the time.

add become a political football for SPD left-wingers. Printed by Druck, und Verlagshaus Friedrich Parkiow the jurnior coalition partner of-gramen. Stumenthat. Distributed in the USA by 34 100 the jurnior coalition partner of-MALINGS, Inc. 640 West 24th Street. New York.

its services to CDU Charcellor

the sign of the sling with which nage to return to the Bonn coalition Semiany must become neither too Morlok, who backed his party's shift (the colour usually associated in Bonn, gloatingly pointed to the tro-

GENERAL ELECTION

Voters must decide in a year of major issues

The Chancellor has from the very be-

ginning brushed aside all warnings that

his approach could smack of a manipu-

iation of the Constitution or indeed a

He spoke of "democratic

dynamism" and the fact that the Consti-

tution's Article 68 opened the road to

new elections, the only road he could

take considering that the Constitution

does not provide for a self-dissolution

The President (a constitutional law-

yer by profession) adopted the Chancel-

lor's line of argument, not because this

was politically opportune but because

he considered it right and demo-

cratic to put everything before the ulti-

By giving the go-ahead for new elec-

tions, the President found a common

denominator for constitutionality, de-

mocracy and a political declaration of

Notwithstanding the heavy load put

on the President, he acquitted himself

with dignity regarding both his person

What mattered to him was certainly

not to please the Bundestag but to ar-

rive at a responsible interpretation of

the Constitution, and putting the matter

before the people scemed the obvious

the people, Kohl wants to get away

from political patchwork. When assum-

ing office, he did so for a strictly limited

By seeking a vote of confidence from

mate sovereign, the electorate.

violation of its letter and spirit.

of parliament.

and his office.

Strauss and his CSU, on the other hand, went along with the SPD, calling for immediate elections.

In an article for the Rheinischer Merkur/Christ und Welt of 3 December, Freiburg political scientist Wilhelm Hennis likened the procedure for the dissolution of the Bundestag to a coup

Bonn constitutional lawyer Klaus Schlaich had this to say in a daily newspaper: "We want to go to the polls, say all Bundestag parties, along with the Chancellor. The sentence is worth

The parties, Cabinet members and the Chancellor would have us believe that they want to hold elections. But what they really want is to be elected.

"In fact, their saying 'We want to go to the polls' does not take the voter into account."

Josef Isensee, professor of administrative law in Bonn, even goes so far as to claim that Helmut Kohl permitted himself to be duped by his predecessor. Helmut Schmidt. This may or may not

All that can be proved is that Helmut Kohl was guided by the political maxim that "Where there's a political will there's a political way, and a legal one at that."

Kohl did not hesitate to take that way, and no political party, not even the opposition SPD, made any move to dissuade him.

In fact, the SPD has become a captive of its own slogan "We want new clections - now!"

the mark

in Stuttgart

with conservatives) nor too red. And to

prevent the country from becoming too

top-heavy on either side, the FDP in-

But can the FDP now still choose

partners? Its market value has certainly

dwindled due to the manner in which it

made the switch and probably also be-

In any event, any new alliance with

Moriok went out of his way in Stutt-

gart to goad CSU leader Franz-Josef

Strauss. Even Helmut Kohl, who has

bent over backwards to permit the Libe-

rais to polish up their image before the

elections and who has shown the

patience of a saint in doing so, could

In any event, all the things Strauss

has had to swallow now will be repaid

with a vengeance should the FDP ma-

not leave these attacks unopposed.

cause the switch came too late.

tends to remain open to both sides.

ners to exert pressure.

sent.

phies the FDP has totted up in its fight FDP first off against Strauss. They date back to 1962 when it was the FDP that toppled Strauss, who was

> a Bonn Minister at the time. In what can only be called an unusual move for a coalition partner, he accused Strauss of contempt of parliament and democratic institutions.

> He also demanded that the FDP take over the Interior Ministry again only to have Dahrendorf tell the congress later that this would be wrong.

On such issues as protection against data abuse, aliens policy, judicial mat-This is an old FDP tenet that served ters and disarmament, the FDP is still the Liberals well while in government far to the left of the conservatives. It with the Social Democrats when they now hopes that this will prompt the voused the possibility of switching partters to opt for the party's survival.

> Raif Dahrendorf evidently wanted to prove in his address that he is an "original thinker."

He startled the delegates by saying that the decisive date for the party is not the next election but the one after that, Going over party leader Hans-Dietrich Genscher's head, Dahrendorf seems to be looking to a distant future when the Free Democrats will have unburdened themselves of the adium of betrayal and a 13-year Social and Free Democratic coalition.

But this is not exactly a sure-fire recipe with which to win the March elec-

Dahrendorf's recommendation that the party assume an opposition role for the moment sounded as if he regarded the votes to be east for his party in March as fit only for the wastepaper basket.

(General-Anzelger Boon, 5 January 1983)

this as political naiveté. After all, the budgetary decisions Kohl made in his first couple of months in office entailed financial sacrifices for the citizen and the last thing the public wants to hear is a plea to tighten its belt.

But then, this can also be interpreted as respect for the voter's intelligence. The months to come will be marked by severe disputes on foreign and domestic

They will include the Nato decision on intermediate-range missiles in this country and the fight against unemployment and recession.

All are issues that call for a government that carries the authority of a mandate from the people.

Helmut Kohl wants to be a Chancellor with courage and the nation's confidence.

Democracy regenerates itself through change, and the SPD-FDP government having shown signs of wear and tear it was only natural that a new government should have taken over last October.

But Kohl and his campaigners should drop their "legacy" slogan as soon as possible and replace it by political concepts and vistas.

In fact, the middle and lower echelon of campaigners could well do with a bit Everything is still wide open as of

this moment, though it can already be said that those MPs who want to take the dissolution of the Bundestag to the Constitutional Court stand no chance.

The ball is now in the people's court. Alois Rummel

(Riteinischer Merkur/Christ und Welt,

Year of decision

Continued from page 1

shings are to be used to knock out the There are those who will interpret entire Soviet missile stockpile and command and observation posts in a first

The Pershings would be in the air for a mere four to six minutes, as against half an hour for ICBMs, so the Soviet Union would stand little chance of fir-

ing its own missiles in time. So from the Soviet viewpoint Nato's missile modernisation plan appears much more dangerous thanks generally assumed in the West.

The Soviet Union may have only itself to blame for prompting this Western reaction to its own arms build-up, but Moscow is unlikely to see it that

What matters is that the Kremlin is interested in achieving results in Geneva. How far is Mr Andropov willing and able to go? The Soviet position is by no means as

flexible as is sometimes assumed. This is shown by the expectations Moscow has of the Geneva talks. The Russians would like to negotiate on all missiles stationed in and around

Europe (and not just land-based sys-

tems). They would like to include British and French missiles in the negotiations. They ascribe to Western systems much better ratings than Nato is prepared to admit to.

So the respective starting points are still far apart and the gap between what East and West consider feasible and desirable still seems unbridgeable.

One wonders whether it might not be too wide for terms to be negotiated unless the framework of negotiations were extended.

Kurt Gasteyper (Hannovenche Allgemeine, 5 January 1983)



Alternative Liste slowly comes to terms with party politics in city council

Januporthe Allyraeine

As the tug-of-war among would-be candidates over nominations for the Bundestag elections on 6 March gathers momentum in the constituencies, Berlin's Alternative Liste (a group of lestist, anti-nuke environmentalists) is having a hard time finding a candidate for a safe seat in Bonn.

Due to Four-Power reservations, Berlin's Bundestag members are not voted in by direct elections but by the Berlin

The number of seats each party gets in the Bundestag depends on the party strength in the city council.

The reason for the dilly-dallying of Berlin's Alternative Liste (AL) is the uncertainty as to whether the national Green/AL movement will manage to capture the minimum five per cent of the popular vote needed for representation in the Bundestag.

But there are also other points on which Berlin's AL differs from established parties. Its nine legislators in Berlin keep only a net DM1,800 of their DM5,000 gross monthly pay. The rest goes into the movement's coffers.

There was some confusion not too long ago when the AL used DM110,000 due to its council group towards election expenses to send parcels to Poland. The AL argued at the time that it did not need this government grant and wanted to use it to some good purpose.

This is how the AL came to learn that it is anything but easy to escape state largesse. The speaker of the council demanded that the money be repaid to the state because it had been improperly

The speaker's demand was later backed by a court ruling to the effect that state money may not be used for anything but the intended purpose even if the beneficiary does not need the money for that purpose.

This is only one of the many lessons the AL has had to learn since May 1981 when it cornered 7.2 per cent of the vote and moved into the Berlin council as its third-strongest party.

After a few unorthodox "happenings" in the initial stages, mainly to satisfy the movement's (mostly young) followers, the AL buckled down to some serious legislative work.

Thanks to good sources of information in the city administration and support by various citizens' action groups, the AL put forward more motions than any other group despite its numerical woakness.

As it settled down, the AL departed from its original intention of putting up what it called fundamental opposition and even voted along with the CDU on one issue: to prevent a doubling of the dog licence.

Generally, however, the AL has felt more akin to the Social Democrats and has voted accordingly.

Together with the SPD, it opposed the raising of fees for creches and the loosening up on rent control.

Social Democrats and the AL have also joined forces in favour of a peaceful solution of the squatters issue.

On two occasions, the AL put forward no-confidence motions against senator of the interior and a hard-liner on the squatters issue.

Violence in connection with demonstrations is mainly where the Social Democrate and the AL don't see eye-to-

Although most of the 90,000 Berliners who voted for the AL in 1981 reject violence, the movement has a hard time arriving at a definite position on the

Pro-violence activists have repeatedly succeeded in torpedoing a clear anti-

After the riots in connection with President Reagan's visit to Berlin last June an AL work group initially agreed to stress the necessity of non-violence when calling for demonstrations to "prevent escalation into full-scale

But this was watered down only a few weeks ago when the AL said that resistance against state violence was justifi-

Commented Berlin's left-wing daily Tageszeitung: "The AL doesn't hurl stones, it delegates that to others."

One of the movement's typical characteristics is the close ties its legislators maintain with the grass roots. AL members of the council are supposed to be replaced by others half-way through the legislative period to give as many members as possible a chance. Moreover, the AL uses extra-parliamentary means to influence parliamentary decisions.

Although the move is controversial within the Alternative grouping, all nine of its legislators are to vacate their seats by summer to make room for others.

Says AL Floor Leader Peter Sellin with some Schadenfreude: "This would put people like Dieter Kunzelmann in the council, a militant who could put the cat among the pigeons."

Theoretically, Al members of the council should only vote after a grass the various Berlin parties depends on roots decision on any given issue. But their last election results in the city. this has proved impractical due to pressure of work, and the AL legislators the CDU, nine to the SPD and one each have had to make their decisions within to the FDP and the Alternative Listo their caucus, only to be accused of hav(AL). The Berlin Bundestag members are ing become alienated from the rank and not elected by popular vote but are no-

most dyed-in-the-wool Alternatives have come to realise that you have to Heinrich Lummer (CDU), the city's cut your cont according to your cloth and that many a citizen's wish therefore has to remain unfulfilled.

But this sort of pragmatism is still underdeveloped at grass roots level.

AL members of the council have always tried to escape their dilemma on expenditure by calling for more state borrowing and heavier taxation for business and high carners.

But all attempts to find a middle-ofthe-road approach between fiscal requirements and the often naive rankand-file demands have done little to alleviate the mistrust of the grass roots in their chosen legislators. These conflicts were brought into the

MORGEN

Deleteration of the comment of

ormer Berlin Mayor Dietrich Stob-

L be, 42, who resigned over a property

scandal in early 1981 and has since

been heading the New York office of

the Friedrich Ebert Foundation, is due

He would like to be nominated one

of the nine Bundestag delegates the

SPD will send to Bonn after the 6

Comments Stobbe: "I'm too young to

His prospects of getting the nomina-

Berlin will send 22 MPs to the Bun-

tion are slim, however, because he does

not represent the Social Democrats in

minated by the parties and then elected

their new Opposition role in Berlin.

back in Berlin any day now.

March national election.

gather dust in a mini-office."

find himself with heavily

med voting rights (due to the cit

Continued on page 5

ciai status).

open at a recent AL meeting MEDIA came to debating a motion close cooperation with the movement of the Greens, While the motion railled

International Telecommunications Year votes to be adopted, the AL E Committee resigned in protest it opposed anything that small established party and the dedic ing processes that go with it.

By trying to pleuse everyood been rung out and International offectiveness. offectiveness. weemer was proclaimed largely at

Some of the realists among Africa's request. leaders are now trying to the In 1978 Africa embarked on a Decineffectual grass roots demonstrate of Transport and Communications your of decision making pairing which the infrastructure of both through elected representatives was to be improved.

The idea is to protect the ALE. At present telephone communica-the council from constant con

The AL councillors are on The same is true of a number of Latin that this will at last enable the American states that can only telephone equivocally reject violence. with each other via New York. equivocally reject violence.

Remote areas of developing countries (Hannoversche Allgemeine, 30 Dess tising modern telecommunications, the tack of which is largely to blame for West Berlin prepares to nan fixed depopulation and the creation of gigantic areas of urban sprawl.

its Bonn Bundestag MPs [International Telecommunications Expert is to deal solely with the technical side of telecom, which is why the Inter-

The CDU seems to have no pull in special organisation, is to coordinate with its nominations, due to be not state party congress on 15 la Member countries have been called tag members are likely to which about and offer advice on pronational committees to think about and offer advice on pronational communications. nution due to his involvement

fuir that hit the headlines son All programmes are to be selected, as far as possible, with regard to their fea-The SPD will nominate its Busility for developing countries.

diclutes at its 14 January state pay. The national committees are also to press. But here things are unlike told seminars and symposiums and to off as smoothly as with the Committee general information. cause such plum positions as a But in an ITU fund-raising campaign tag sent have been in short supplemere three million dollars has been the Social Democrata were void alsed so far, with the lion's share being office in the 1981 Berlin election contributed by the United States and Berlin's SPD ticket for the Same Federal Republic of Germany.

is headed by Opposition leading Most Western European countries

Jothen Vogel, who is also the days limited themselves to pledging
candidate for Bonn Chancellor adds and services, such as advisory faMarch general election. Clitics. It is as though they were afraid

Though his nomination is weath would get into the wrong hands.

ed some SPD members consider in the Federal Republic of Germany lematic. They argue that, should be Ministry of Posts and Telecommuto win the Chancellorship and balcations has set up the steering Opposition leader in Bonn, be

Continued from page 4

Among those considered are and one of its people to the Bundestag, return to Bonn are Egen, Lolling Bough nobody knows who this will be. return to Bonn are Egert, Loffic Bough nobody knows who this will be, tenberg and Diederich.

The remaining four places the former Baader-Meinhof lawyer Otto botly contested by the presses thilly. But after he distanced himself Manning, Mitzscherlin and Dipm the use of violence as a political strument his place seems to have been friends, former Federal Sension seems by Christoph Ströbele, another friends, former Federal Sension by Christoph Ströbele, another strument and former Sension by Christoph Ströbele, another strument his place seems to have been a sader-Meinhof lawyer.

Ströbele is at present answering characterist med Army Factorist med and of having supported imprisoned embers of the terrorist Red Army Factorist med and of having helped develop and spender in Berlin, it certainly described by the right wing is still stronger in Berlin, it certainly described by the deputy floor leader in Berlin there has been a certain sendestag member since 1973.

The does, however, have one challenter, Wolfgang Loder, deputy mayor in the Stobbe Senate and former states.

In fact, things have become the Stobbe Senate and former state more unpredictable in Berlin's St. Visilman of the Berlin FDP.

The AL will now for the first

(Mannheimer Morgen, 4 January 1983)

Franklinter Allgemeine.

must improve facilities, not controls

committee for International Telecommunications Year.

It consists of representatives of several Ministries, especially the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Economic Cooperation, and of the telecommunications industry.

The steering committee has met three times so far.

The Economic Cooperation Ministry is to hold a seminar on Telecom Networks in Rural Areas and to take part in a survey on the extension of the African telecom network.

The Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications has set up several teams of experts who are ready at short notice to be sent off on missions to developing countries.

The Foreign Office has called on Bonn's diplomatic and consular missions abroad to step up their foreign trade promotion in the communications technology sector.

The telecommunications industry has launched several pilot projects in connection with International Telecommunications Year.

gency call system designed for use in remote areas where there is no mains electricity supply. Pilot projects are also envisaged for small solar-powered directional radio facilities.

The industry will also be holding seminars in developing countries on progress in teleprinter technology and data transmission so as to give them access to the international flow of data.

Even amateur radio enthusiasts in the Federal Republic of Germany are to participate in International Telecommunications Year with a seminar in

President Carstens has agreed to be patron of the large-scale West German exhibit at Telecom 83 in Geneva, which is likewise being held with International Telecommunications Year in mind.

Everyone who is seriously interested in the project is keen to ensure that activities are strictly limited to improvements in technological aspects of telecommunications.

Any attempt at ideological alienation of the telecommunications year would jeopardise any benefit the developing countries in particular stood to gain.

The danger arises in connection with bids to hitch it to the bandwaggon of the New International Information

This is a plan by the communist countries and authoritarian and totalitarian regimes in the Third World to regulate and restrict the free flow of information and opinion.

It is a free flow of which they disapprove, and the communist-run International Organisation of Journalists had this to say in its magazine The Democratic Journalist, which is published in

"Communications issues must not be regarded merely as matters of the existence of technical means. In the course of the Year it must be pointed out that the social consequences of communications are determined by their content.

"The imperialist countries and the international monopolies want to use the Year for their ends: to bring other parts of the world under their control.

"That is why progressive forces in the entire world must see Telecommunications Year as an opportunity of making a breakthrough for the New International Information Order."

This shows that disputes may well arise in connection with International Telecommunications Year, and those who are seriously interested in progress in communications, especially in the developing countries, must be prepared.

But in these countries themselves an increasingly large number of people seem to realise that technical improvements in their telecommunications infrastructure are the right way to set about a slow but steady improvement in the serious shortcomings of their telecom facilities.

Emst-Otto Maetzke (Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 29 December 1982)

communists and the non-aligned are surprisingly unanimous in their view of the Press and the free flow of information around the world.

They both regard what crosses borders via the teleprinter purely and simply as intellectual colonialism.

At international gatherings for which Unesco is responsible the two sides have been at daggers drawn for years, although there have been few practical consequences so far.

The role of the aggressor has been assumed by the majority bloc of Afro-Asian and Latin American developing countries, aided and abetted by the communist East bloc.

They all complain that news facilities in the Third World are monopolised and manipulated by the West.

Western industrialised countries that in reality have every reason to be proud of the freedom of information and opinion they and virtually they alone practise unwittingly find themselves in the

It is nonsense for the countries that have a free Press to be bombarded with criticism by those who often hamper the free flow of information in their own countries by means of censorship and

But a quick look at the statistics in enough to explain the situation. More than 80 per cent of the material circulated in the international news market is supplied by the four-leading agencies.

They are AP and UPI, of the United States, Reuter's, of Britain, and Agence France Presse.

These four have the most extensive network of correspondents spanning the globe. Reuter's, the largest, is represented in over 160 countries.

Even Germany's Deutsche Presse-Agentur is a mere also-ran in comparison with this range and size. Most develUnesco plans to gag the Press

oping countries are not even in the

One can well understand Brazil and Chile being aggrieved at learning about events in neighbouring Peru only via Washington or London.

It seems reasonable to assume that in the selection of news by people alien to the regional culture events in Latin America will be seen through North American, British or French eyes.

In Africa, Asia and Latin America readers and listeners are doubtless much more interested in the North-South dialogue and the fight against poverty and hunger than in tension between Moscow and Washington or Nato's missile modernisation resolu-

A majority of UN countries feel that the major news agencies have much too little to say and too limited coverage of poverty and hunger in the Third World.

So the call for a New International Information Order that has been endorsed by several Unesco conferences would be entirely warranted were it not for a dangerous drawback.

It is that freedom of information is a sine qua non of human rights and a functioning democracy and that information only flows freely where human rights are observed and democracy is practised.

In the overwhelming majority of

Afro-Asian and Latin American countries these prerequisites do not exist, or

if they do so, then only with strict limitations. The concept of journalistic freedom is usually linked to the call for journalistic responsibility.

This fine formula usually means that any criticism of governments or the ruling political party runs counter to the interests of society and state and is thus irresponsible.

Bids to set up transnational news agencies for the Third World have promptly been ensnatled in the dissemi-

nation of government communiques. For all these reasons the Western industrialised countries, who are virtually on their own in having experience of a free Press, are opposed to the comprehensive demands tabled at Unesco con-

They take a dim view of calls for an International Information Order but are regularly outvoted and find themselves in a position where all they can do is refuse to play ball.

Yet they are well aware of the imbalance in coverage of the Third World and are trying to set matters right by development and training.

The Federal Republic of Germany

has invested DM800m in what are usually bilateral programmes over the past 20 years. At the last Unesco conference in Paris a mere \$1.9m was approved toward news agencies in the Third World.

This sum did not include a German cash contribution. In the majority of Western industrialised countries the free and better-balanced flow of news and opinion is felt to be well worth encouraging.

But they have no intention of pandering to government interests via the finesounding programme of an International Information Order.

Reinhart Häcker (Stuttgarter Zeitung, 28 December 1982)

In the finance committee even the by the city council. ORDER FORM I/We hereby subscribe to THE GERMAN TRIBUNE until further notice at the following rates (postage included); more than the Six months

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How to reconcile economy and ecology, unemployment and limits to growth

Frankfurt economist Professor Werner Melasner is one of many pundits to suggest ways out of economic stalemate. He calls for growth, but not at any price, and for work-sharing, at lower pay if need be.

Tollical economics as a science began in 1776 with the publication of Adam Smith's The Wealth of Na-

The first sentence tells us that the annual labours of a nation are the fund that provide the nation with all of life's needs and comforts required within that

In a nutshell, this means that work creates affluence and growth. But the impression today is that this realisation has been reversed to read "growth cre-

As a fesuit, the pundits argue, unemployment must be overcome through growth.

To illustrate the magnitude of the problem, projections for 1983 assume 2.35 million jobless as an annual average with zero growth.

Population growth will throw an annual average .150,000 to 200,000 people on the labour market over the next eight years. This makes for a bleak scenario even should growth rates be healthy.

. Assuming average annual economic growth of two to 2.5 per cent and balanced outflow and influx of foreign workers, labour market researchers say there will be three to four million jobs Landing of the Helling

Even that depends on two major factors: the development of productivity and of working hours, both per week and throughout working life.

There is every likelihood that productivity, in: 1982 will, have been about two per cent and thus well below the rise of previous years.

The question now is whether the use of microelectronics and further admiplatrative prationalisation will bring about a new steep rise in productivity.

On will the low figure for 1982 simply be a symptom of a global productivity drop as in the USA, where productivity has, been hovering around zero, for years?" The vine I messard burdungs and

The current; scenario; assumes a sustained productivity rise of two per cent. And even should working times be slashed, this projection does not figure on a noticeable change in the trend.

For more than 25 years; the average annual cutback in working times has amounted to about one per cent a year, slowing down in the past few years.

The question now is: Can growth avert disaster on the labour market? In ai ..terms.:. we ..would nged a real growth rate of about six per cent, sustained until 1990, to achieve full-employmental translation and a full-

But this is considered utopian from today's vantage pointern obei man en

Moteovery i economic history, shows that the economic miracle kind of growth rates in the post-war era were

atypical he word one or wood and my Right now, there is in fact nothing to indicate that the growth rate assumed by the scenario for the Federal Repub. lie of Germany, will come about of its : own accord. Realities such as they are working the objection of small said

in Germany today indicate zero growth

Maybe we should look at it this way. The lack of economic growth could well provide the opportunity to lick the sccond major problem (after unemployment): the environmental crisis. Does lower growth provide better conditions

This is the theory propunded by the advocates of zero growth. The first report to the Club of Rome (1972) calling for limits to growth to preserve the environment has unintentionally been heed-

It can only be termed ironic that shortly after the report entitled "Limits to Growth" was published, in a period of sustained growth, zero growth materialised in most Western countries - not as a result of clever policies but due to the oil price explosion and market forces.

After a brief upswing, growth rates are again down to zero. And since the rise in the output of goods and energy has declined, and with it consumption, the strain imposed on the environment has also diminished.

Yet conditions for a sound environmental policy have deteriorated. America's deregulation shows that ecological objectives must soon yield to booster measures for the economy, at the expense of the environment, when busi-

The truth is that environmental protection is not the only objective. Raising the standard of living and safeguarding jobs are equally important political

What we need is not zero growth but growth that is at the same time easy on the environment. In other words: more affluence coupled with a relative (or



even absolute) reduction in the use of materials and energy and lower costs in the health and environment sectors.

But how is such a high quality growth that is easy on the environment to be achieved?

Three concepts have been put forward. They can be summed up as afternative movement, post-industrial society and change of industrial productions in One of the central themes of the ecological alternative movement is the attempt to achieve a better life on less. But such an experiment can apply to a relatively small segment of the public only, be been some of the Bo veneto for the

Alternative life styles are irrelevant for the majority of the people because they cannot replace employment by work for their own account the only of

Only very small groups, mostly in the country, have the necessary wherewithal (land, buildings, capability) with which to satisfy their own needs.

People:in metropolitan areas are excluded from such schemes in the first place. They have no choice but to satis-

fy their needs in the "industrial" way: " The actual innovative impulse emainating from the alternative movement lies in the social sector, her the testing off new forms of communal living and

Social innovation gains in importance as the available leisure time grows along with the demand for personal services that usually use up less raw materials and energy than the production and consumption of material goods and are thus easier on the environment.

The division of labour in providing such services (education, culture, health) between the business community, the state and private households could well change.

The more of these services, their organisation and financing we expect to be provided by the state the greater will be the fiscal problems and the greater

the bureaucracy.
A shift of personal services back to the private sector (and this is where the experimental and innovative impulse of the alternative movement comes into its own) must not be confused with the frequent demand for a re-privatisation of state functions, i.e. subjecting such services to the forces of the market.

The market is irrelevant here inasmuch as what matters is to remove cer-'tain services from state bureaucracy, bypassing the market, into a private nonmonetary sphere.

The provision of services in this way would amount to growth without strain on the environment and without any financial and organisational overtaxing of the state.

But apart from this alternative lookafter-your-own-needs society there is also another and older concept of a post-industrial economy and way of

.The great hope for the 20th century, according to the concept propounded by J. Fourastie, was the vision of a technologically highly developed and materially sated service society (D. Beil).

In it there would be a relative shrinkage of the industrial sector in favour of the so-called tertiary service sector in highly developed economies.

It is reasonable to expect that an expanding service industry will impose less strain on the environment. And in fact the present growth pattern of high-ly developed economies largely corresponds to this idea.

Does this give rise to environmental timism? Does it mean that the modest producer, the ploughboy who caters to his needs in a non-monetary do-it-yourself society, and the merry consumer, the playboy in a market-oriented service society, are clasping hands in a bid to bring about an economic system that is kind on the environment? Scepticlam is called for.

the service industry (and with it, employment opportunities in that branch of industry) is being retarded by a rationalisation wave in important sectors, a

waye that is only just beginning. Experts anticipate that the introduction of new means of communication (for instance, data transmission via the TV screen) will lead to a cutback in the

banks branch offices. But even services that householders obtain on the market and that are not as easy to rationalise should be viewed with more caution regarding their growth potential was a real in a realizable. i:The reason is simple: Private households now frequently have more market THIRD WORLD nery than artisans used to have.

In 1978 Gershuni maintained substantiated for Britain) that households in industrial countries duce ever more consumer good even services with the help of their machinery, i.e. capital goods.

These capital goods in private h holds have led to the emergence do-it-yourself service industry that point's development aid policy is put the brakes on the growth of the being redrafted to serve not only tiary sector and boosted the man is recipient country's but also the turing industry through the purchastor's interests by promoting the sale these capital goods.

West German goods in the Third

The qualitative growth impulsest

ronment, be it through alternative of the Holtz, the Social Democratic ing to one's own needs or the limit of the Bundestag Committee capital-intensive do-it-yourself profile Economic Cooperation, even went

need to save energy and the nearbin with the Third World, saying that safeguard and improve living condition interests of both parties must be point to a shift in demand patterniates into account.

private demand.

potentials concern products and proses that are promising in terms of materials savings and the environment Growth potentials also exist in a that have to do with a more pronoun

articulation of needs that can only tially be obtained from the market such as a sound environment. Where the market cannot said

these demands, the state has to step! Investment in these growth and must be financed or at least promo from public funds. There is ho here to wait for demand to be cres through new products. Society's no

in this sector are self-evident: Energy-saving measures Development of new sources

energy and raw materials Development, of piped heat

 Urban renewal and improved of urban quality of life Public sector metropolitan commuter transport, 1965 To one

This is a wide field for private inv ment. Where market forces fail to p vide the necessary investment lines ives, the public sector has to step in w

government funds: It is better to finance growth and TRUIN these sectors than ance unemployment.

There is thus no shortage of opposit nities to increase affluence and grow while reducing the strain on the en ronment, of their terms of the

The stock of millions of jobless w remain in the next few years notwi standing market processes and grow policies. Growth alone cannot solve the unit

ployment problem unless it is couple with shorter working times.

Working times in this country l been shortened continuously, thou

Continued on page 8

Warnke says new-look aid policy is an honest offer of cooperation

expected from the alternative methe move has now come under fire ment and the development of a position the Opposition, which claims that dustrial society will prove insufficiently by the needs of the developing counstructures and hence relief for the dust.

capital intensive do-it-yourself, prove Economic Cooperation, even went tion, is not very viable.

Qualitative growth must gain facting in the interests of Nato and of upper hand within the basic processing such "reform-oriented counindustrial production and it is here is a Zimbabwe and Nicaragua at a it must be promoted through economic sadvantage.

The bas promoted Development Aid

This has prompted Development Aid The stagnation in the industrial wifinister Jurgen Warnke to elaborate on shows that traditional growth industrial Ministry's stance on development instruments hold little promise of its.

He described Bonn's development Flagging private consumption, thi policy as an honest offer of coope-

hence in growth potentials:

He stressed that development aid

It is possible that new technologianot be a unilateral gift to Third

will lead to new products and so by orld countries except where essential d for the poorest of developing nu-Interestingly, the four areas wions is concerned.
the latest Prognos report sees go What mattered, he said, was to en-

gage in a dialogue to find out what the recipients' needs were and to arrange aid accordingly.

He stressed that it was legitimate to take the needs of German industry into account, especially in view of mounting unemployment and the more than 100,000 jobs directly dependent on development aid.

Considering Germany's dependence on exports, it is important to ensure that at least some of the aid provided is used to buy German goods, the Minister

The volume of aid, he elaborated, will remain roughly unchanged in 1983. Moreover, commitments entered into by the previous SPD-FDP government will be met.

But there will be a rollback on new commitments because commitments made in previous years have narrowed the scope for new ones. He said that the DM4.7bn worth of

commitments in 1982 had to be reduced to an unticipated DM3.4bn in 1983. The Ministry's 1983 budget will es-

sentially remain unchanged against The Kohl government, Warnke said, aims at a development aid target of 0.7

per cent of GNP, the present ratio being 0.45 per cent. This puts the Federal Republic of

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They will be followed in March 1983 by:

Africa, app. 115 pp., DM 19.80;

Europe/USSR, app. 190 pp., DM 24.80.

Look it up in Brockhaus

Germany roughly in the middle of 15 nations providing development aid. The scale ranges from Holland's 1.08

per cent to Italy's 0.19 per cent. France now provides the 0.7 per cent targeted by Germany. Deputy CDU floor leader Volker

Ruhe recently said that the Kohl government's development aid policy must be used as an instrument in safeguarding peace.

He said that every effort must be made to mediate in reconciling the differences in countries now torn by civil

Referring to Central America, he commented that Bonn would be ill-advised to trigger a debate over American interests in the Caribbean.

Herr Warnke said about his objectives that what mattered was to lend support to genuine non-alignment trends in the Third World; he did not favour so-called Cuban models.

He takes it for granted that Germany must increasingly take into account in its development aid policy that it is, after all, a member of Nato.

The difficulty of pursuing such a course was evidenced by the discussion over aid for Turkey. Here, is it necessary to reconcile two factors, the criticism levelled at an ally who violates human rights and the recognition of the same country's value as an ally.

The distribution of development aid in 1983 (in absolute amounts) will favour such countries as Egypt, Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, the Sudan and Turkey, if for no other reason than because of their population.

More than one-third of German aid goes into fighting absolute poverty while a quarter goes into rural develop-

Other areas include reforestation. education, vocational training and the promotion of artisan industries. Private initiative and help towards self-help are to be particularly promoted.

Here is how Volker Rühe described the general course of the new development policy:

"Instead of closing all doors out of indignation about violations of human rights, we must encourage all measures that will lead to more democracy and more human rights even in cases where our expectations have been

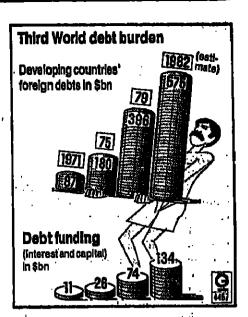
Only those who want an economic and political order that runs counter to the principles laid down in the UN Charter can argue against such a con-

SPD Chairman Willy Brandt, who is also the chairman of the North-South to have this principle changed to coincide with the concept put forward in the UN by the Soviet Bloc and Third World nations that are experimenting with communism.

The views of Third World countries differ widely from those of the West, especially where raw materials are concerned.

Willy Brandt is due to meet Jürgen Warnke in the course of January to discuss the effects of the East-West conflict on North-South relations. Gera Ressing

(Rheinischer Merkur/Christ und Welt, 31 December 1982)



Brandt backs bid to avert bank crash

Frankfurier Rundschau

The indebtedness of some large Third World countries could plunge the international finance system into a crisis similar to that of the 1930s, says Willy Brandt, the chairman of the North-South Commission.

The disaster these countries are headed for could well lead to a disaster in the Western banking system.

Here, the destinies of the rich and those of the poor countries are inseparably linked, Brandt told the latest meeting in Bonn of the North-South

He called for swift action on behalf of the poor countries, not only for their sakes but for the sake of the industrial

world as well Measures adopted by Western Finance Ministers are not enough and the danger of a considerable finance gan that cannot be closed by the money

markets remains, he said. The North-South Commission has therefore called for additional measures to be implemented right away, among them more Special Drawing Rights at the IMF for particularly heavily indebted Third World nations.

The Commission also called for a 100 per cent increase of IMP quotas to boost the Fund's resources. Moreover, the Commission suggests that public sector loans to the poorest of developing countries be converted into outright

The overall Third World debt is estimated at \$600bn. About half the creditors are private banks.

Brandt pointed to Mexico as an acute example of an overextended country where a major hole was plugged from one day to the next. As he put it, the bigger the borrower the greater the creditors' interest in him.

He repeatedly praised Donald Regan, the US Secretary of the Treasury, saying that he had put forward proposals similar to those of the North-South Commission.

Brandt refused to come up with a definitive view on the development aid policy of the Kohl government, saying that he had not yet "looked into it in detail."

Horst Schreitter-Schwarzenfeld (Prinkfurter Rundschau, 23 December 1982)



EUROPE

Bonn reassures EEC on European priorities

Bonn Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has intensified ef
tries are sure to create any number of difficulties in 1983, as in the past. forts to dispel fears among other EEC countries that Germany is losing interest in European integration.

He has ensured fellow-members of the European Community that Bonn continues to regard economic and political integration as a key priority target.

After talks with senior officials of the European Commission in Brussels he said Germany would do all it could as chairman of the Council of Ministers in the first half of 1983 to make headway on integration.

Yet other EEC countries have their doubts, fuelled mainly by the 6 March German general election.

With a general election in the middle of Bonn's chairmanship at the EEC some Bonn government representatives might, it is feared, spend more time campaigning at home than concentrating on Common Market issues.

The possibility cannot be ruled out. especially as the men at the helm of several crucial Ministries in Bonn are Free Democrats for whom the general election means either political survival or oblivion.

These key Ministries from the EBC point of view are Foreign Affairs (Herr Genscher), Agriculture (Josef Ertl) and Economic Affairs (Otto Lambsdorff).

If the Free Democrats were to be wiped out in Bonn at the polls on 6 March there would definitely be repercussions for the European Community.

The EEC, 26 this year, is in a critical state. When Belgium took over the chair at the beginning of 1982, to be followed in July by Denmark, unemployment in the EEC countries had just topped 10

This year the number out of work is 11.7 million, which means that one member of the Common Market's work force in 10 is unemployed.

Understandably, Bonn says fighting unemployment, especially unemployment among the young (who make up between 30 and 50 per cent of the jobless, depending on the country), must be given priority during its term in the

But prospects of a reduction in the number out of work are anything but

There have been numerous declarations of intent lately, both by the Council of Ministers and at the three BEC summits, the last of which was held at the beginning of December in Copen-

But fine words have failed so far to have any effect, and actions have yet to

Economic forecasts for the EEC 10 in 1983 have been marked, if anything, by scepticism and pessimism. There are no signs yet of substantial economic growth.

The only reasonable prospects are in respect of inflation, which in 1982 averaged a little over 11 per cent in the Common Market countries.

This year, after a year in which inflation ranged from 5.3 per cent in Germany to 21 per cent in Greece, the EEC Commission hopes inflation may be reduced to an average of nine per cent.

The different, economic situations and outlooks in the various BEC coundifficulties in 1983, as in the past.

Fresh unrest seems in the offing in the European Monetary System (EMS), for instance, with the French franc looking a likely candidate for further devaluation.

Yet last year's exchange rate realignments within the EMS were seen by monetary experts as a sign of the system's viability and as proof that it was capable of functioning.

Realignments took place in February and June 1982, with the Belgian and Luxembourg france and the Danish krone, then the French and the Italian lira being devalued and the German mark and the Dutch guilder being re-

The opening months of the new year will feature a rerun of the annual farm price review. It remains to be seen whether Bonn will succeed in persuading the 10 to reach agreement on farm price guarantees by the I April deadline.

April is the beginning of the new agricultural year and the EEC Commission has submitted farm price review proposals envisaging increases averagng a mere 4.4 per cent.

As last year, there is a risk of the decision being snarled up by linkage with Britain's demand for special terms to ease the burden on British taxpayers as net paymasters of the Common Market.

Last year this linkage led to a sensational development in May, when the farm price review was agreed by a majority decision, and not unanimously as in the past.

But hopes that the Luxembourg compromise would be scrapped once and for all were premature.

After General de Gaulle had boycotted the EEC it was agreed at Luxembourg in 1965/66 that decisions would be reached unanimously even though the Treaty of Rome provided for majority decisions in most cases.

Insistence on unanimity has since been fraught with problems, but a return to majority decisions has proved difficult. Bonn hopes to make headway

on this front by means of the Genscher-Colombo Plan.

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

Here too it remains to be seen whether the German-Italian plan for European Union will progress in the new year. Enthusiasm among EEC countries

But the European Parliament is keen on progress, especially progress toward greater powers of its own in the EEC.

Problems in the EEC's domestic market are sure to enjoy priority during Bonn's term in the chair too.

They will include the clash with France over protectionism, not to mention relations with the United States, Japan, the East bloc and Latin America.

Months of serious dispute with Washington over the Siberian gas pipeline contract and EEC steel exports to America may have been settled by compromise arrangements in October and No-

But transatlantic ties remain scarred. The EEC and the US now want to solve the dispute over the European Community's Common Agricultural Policy by the end of March.

This is a tall order given Washington's complaints about the billions the EEC ploughs into export subsidies for

It is as tough a problem as resolving the EEC's dispute with Japan, and since the renewal of Common Market economic sanctions against Moscow relations with the East bloc have been strained too.

The European Community, in common with the Americans and the other Western industrialised countries, intends to draw up in time for the next Western economic summit in May the details of a new economic and trading concept toward the East bloc, especially the Soviet Union.

The repercussions of economic sanctions imposed on Argentina last April in response to British pressure as a joint EEC response to the Falklands crisis still impose a burden on Common Market efforts to establish a fresh relationship of trust with Latin America.

Bonn's Development Aid Minister Jürgen Warnke has already made it clear that development policy as a whole it subject to financial restrictions,

So on this front too the European Community cannot be expected to make much headway.

> Hans-Peter Ott (Der Tagesspiegel, 1 January 1983)

Continued from page 6

development has been uneven. Thus, for instance, the step towards a 40-hour week was taken relatively quickly in the 1950s.

Now the impetus seems to be flagging and the move towards shorter working times through collective bargaining has come to a standstill.

This is partly due to a range of taboos and partly to economic reasons.

past cutbacks in working times essentially amounted to dividing the progress in productivity between higher wages and more leisure.

What matters today is to divide working times in a manner that will provide relief on the labour market, and this change has its consequences.

If increased productivity with zero growth is wholly or partially used to shorten working times instead of raising wages in real terms, the effect on the labour market will be nil. All this might achieve is to stop unemployment from growing still further.

If shorter working times under these

conditions are to provide relief on the labour market they must go hand in hand with a pay reduction. Work and pay must be divided between those who now hold jobs and those who are entering the work process.

The cutbacks in pay need not be dramatic - especially if positive growth rates ease the conflict.

Moreover, these cutbacks would be introduced at a comfortable level of affluence with public sector and priv needs largely already satisfied.

It is important to bear this in mind for the sake of clarity on the issue of shorter working times and adjusted pay. Unemployment and the environmental crisis are priority issues. Zero growth cannot be a suitable programme; and growth at any price is no alternative.

We are gradually coming to realise what a high price we might have to pay for our natural environment and living conditions in it.

Qualitative growth and shorter working times could reconcile economy, and Werner Moissner ecology.

(Die Zeit, 7 January 1983)

Market.

Shamefaced care is taken to

using the term self-restraint.

Self-effacin NEW IDEAS

masters of Munich bureau helps inventors and negotiation companies to get together

apunese politicians are past at 1973, during the first oil crisis, Gerof the art of diplomacy. White man inventors by the score seemed to ricans and Europeans were up in their sights on the age-old dream of over accusations of protectionism thing the secret of perpetual motion. Gatt conference in Geneva the la few years later, with energy still are delegation might have been the later anywher of inese delegation might have been barce, a strikingly large number of in-Japan's foreign trade policy to hydroelectric turbines.

avoided being discussed as i Movenlors, says the Patent Research ference issue.

ference issue.

Init, Munich, follow definite fashions.

There has since been a change the latest trend, for instance, is ideas in vernment in Tokyo and the new function with the energy-saving car. are now out to reconnoitre the in Trend-followers," says the unit's tional terrain. lans-Karl von Engel, "we could well It is no coincidence that the

member of the new Japanese Cate His organisation helps inventors and visit Europe is Foreign Minister surversity research scientists to market ro Abe, a high-grade economic emplirideas, and "companies are just not It is not just a matter of resignerated in investing in trendy ideas." trade policies; stopovers in Bra Werner Munk, from Vogt, near Ra-London, Paris, Bonn and Rome & ensburg, is a man who had a more proyield findings in plenty about traising idea. Foodstuffs manufacturers rious facets of European policy. The always on the lookout for new So Prime Minister Yasuhiro Ni fess, and his could help to use some of ne will face the US government to EEC's mountain of stockpiled but-briefed on his first visit to the lier.

briefed on his first visit to the li

States.

Using a special deep-freeze dehydraPreparations have run perfects in technique, he has invented tasty
fore the tour the news was leaked gaurt crisps that are both ideal as a

fore the tour the news was leaked ignurt crisps that are both ideal as a on time in Tokyo, unofficially any snack and healthy too. thout confirmation, of course, the The Munich organisation invested Japanese Cabinet was planning third cash (DM100,000) in Munk's idea, view over 37 laws, import regularlyed him to patent it and is helping and safety provisions.

Tokyo announced in December His alimline TV snack has been from April 1983 tariffs on 40 against alented in Europe, the United States ral products and 28 industrial and Japan and a company in southern were to be reduced.

were to be reduced.

Imports of oranges and beef, is launched it, after encouraging marshington's constant grouses in this dresearch, in the German market, nection, were quietly overlooks it is a market with an annual turnover

were several other points. DMI.5bn, so Munk looks like mak-One was that for a number of the inventor's dream come true and import tariffs are less the problem erketing his idea.
tax burdens which put imports to a But there is more to commercial suc-

es than just a good idea. "Even an im-Another was that legal safeguard fored version of the Wankel rotary enthe small shopkeeper and other define would get nowhere nowadays," tend to have the same effect. This are herr von Engel.

fact only those who know from Converting a bright idea into cash at

rience will know.

After the Japanese visit Brussel to and a half per cent ever find a commade a note that 24 January is to be creal licensee.

firm Japan deadline, the day on Since 1955 the Munich unit has the Commission is to brief the Commission is to brief the Commission is to brief the Commission in the next steps to the day in the per cent ever find a commission is to brief the Commission in the next steps to the day of the hole of the commission in the next steps to the day in the industrial customers in over 400 ters decided to speed up a Gatt Afters.

24 complaint against Japan for his Between 40 and 50 per cent of ideas to throw its market open to import abbuilted are rejected straight away be The EEC Commission has been sease they are felt to be no-hopers in structed to call on Japan to examine they are felt to be no-hopers in "effective and clearly-defined are further scrutiny between 10 and restraint" in exports to the Complete cent of the inventions remain

per cent of the inventions remain and are backed by the unit, which is the Larch Association to be fund by both Since 1981 a statistical check Bonn Research Ministry and the been maintained on imports of cars linder.

sets and cathode ray tubes and number.

Sets and cathode ray tubes and number of the cally controlled machine tools there an idea can be patented. As a rule Japan.

This check has been extended to eldustrial users who buy ideas from include delivery vans and video record while anti-dumping proceedings been launched against Japanese may facturers using the video 2000 system and make sure a similar invention has not already been patented experience is any guide the Japanese may be a sure a similar invention has not already been patented experience is any guide the Japanese may be a sure a similar invention has not already been patented experience is any guide the Japanese may be a sure a similar invention has not already been patented experience is any guide the Japanese may be a sure a similar invention has not already been patented experience is any guide the Japanese may be a sure a similar invention has not already been patented of that they succeed in gaining entity conversant with the requisite EEC markets despite a drastic increase who buy ideas from inclusions attach great importance to ghts to the ideas in which they invest.

So the first move is to check existing on has not already been patented on has not already been

The more he can contribute toward commercial utilisation of his idea, the less expensive it will be for the company that buys the rights to merchandise

Inventors stand the best chance when they concentrate on sectors where there is a brisk demand for new ideas, such as foodstuffs and fodder, leisure activities, hobbies, do-it-yourself and entertainment electronics.

Promising sectors of technology are currently felt to include the therapeutic side of medical technology, laser measurement techniques and electronic picture evaluation.

Herr von Engel and his team readily own up to the ones that got away. None of them ever imagined Rubik's cube would be such a hit.

If it had been submitted to them for consideration they would have backed it, but views would be sure to have differed on whether it would come up

In the cube's case there was no doubt from the start that a major prerequisite would be met; manufacturers were keen to produce it.

In many instances companies may show interest in a new idea but prefer not to invest in it as a licensee because it happens not to fit into their product

The Munich unit is not always as lucky as it was a year ago in finding a customer for a new idea in semiconductors. In the quest for licensees it hit on a French firm that was on the point of

converting production to a similar component of its own.

The French soon realised that the new idea from Germany was better than their own, so they snapped it up. Demand is so heavy that turnover is sure to be in the millions for years to come.

The inventor can be sure of earning substantial profits. Had he come up with his idea a year later the French company would have turned it down.

In some cases Herr von Engel and his associates don't need to look for industrial customers; they call him in Mu-

There can be no doubt that inventors have a seller's market when the economy is down in the dumps, and right now inventors have never had it so

Companies that consult the organisation come in two rough categories. The first shows regular interest in what inventors come up with in their field; the second only comes knocking when sales plummet and they are deep in the red.

Where the second group are concerned it's very much knock on wood, Yet over the past two years two companies have been lucky enough to come along at a time when suitable innovations were on file waiting for an industrial customer.

They snapped them up and started manufacturing the new idea. Both companies were up against it and are now back in the pink.

The Munich unit doesn't provide its services free of charge. If they result in terms being agreed and profits made

is charged that can amount to up to 20 per cent of the inventor's net earnings.

the capital must be refunded and a fee

"We earn the 20 per cent by negotiating licence terms alone," says Herr von Engel. It's a fair claim. He and his staff have the know-how.

About 100 times a year they negotiate with the well-versed licence and patent departments of industrial companies, and they have more staying power than an individual inventor.

With the Fraunhofer Association behind them they have both the knowhow and the financial clout. So a potential customer insists on patent rights being applied for in the United States and Japan? Sure thing, no problem.

On his own the inventor might be tempted to settle for unfavourable terms: In the final analysis it is not really in the manufacturer's interest to rook the inventor.

Companies wouldn't do business with inventors if it weren't profitable, and inventors are best motivated by the hope of capitalising on their ideas.

The Munich unit lends financial backing to many more new ideas than ever earn money, yet for every deutschemark it invests in risk capital successful inventors earn three marks in li-

So the organisation meets part of its expenses from revenue. In 1982 the revenue met DM300,000 of expenditure totaling DM1.5m.

One inventor in three approaches the Munich bureau, Herr von Engel estimates. There are about 1,000 applications a year, including 150 inventions by staff of universities and research in-

A year ago a branch office was set up in Hanover, with financial backing from Lower Saxony and Schleswig-Holstein, to help inventors in northern Germany.

Franz Frisch (Die Zeit, 7 January 1983)

The Germans, once renowned as a I nation of poets and thinkers, are running a serious risk of declining to

the status of intellectual paupers. The risk is less serious in the arts thun in sectors that help to ensure a country's survival as an industrialised na-

It is a risk glaringly apparent when a closer look is taken at recent industrial

In many sectors of technology the Federal Republic of Germany is trailing behind its main competitors Japan and the United States.

Microelectronics is only one instance, albeit the one in which Germany's lag in research and development is most strikingly evident.

Japan used to be accused of merely copying others. This is a accusation that can nowadays be levelled at many manufacturers in Germany. The chicken has come home to roost.

Some say this ground lost is not due Potential for innovation is there for the asking, they say.

What it lacks, the argument runs, is risk capital, cash to enable ideas to be put into practice.

What use are good ideas when they cannot be put to use because there is not enough financial staying power to see them through from the drawing board to the production line?

New ideas nowadays are not dreamt up in the study by a starry-eyed scientist. They come to light in costly laboratories, and commercial exploitation calls for a generous helping of capital investment.

More risks need to be run

This is where the problem lies. For a start, only large firms are usually in a position to get a look-in at Bonn government R & D allocations.

They run entire departments capable of handling the kilograms of paperwork. A small firm, no matter how bright its ideas may be, will tend to lose its way in the undergrowth of bureauc-

If it lasts the distance (and it's a big "if"), it will only get a government grant after long and nerve-racking skirmishes with the machinery of red tape.

Small wonder that companies which have been through this excruciating exsult is that many a promising development never gets off the ground for lack of capital.

Often enough, other sources of capital fail to deliver the goods. The banks have been generous to a fault in their international commitments lately, but. they tend to be miserly when it comes to funding relatively small loans to help a bright idea to make a breakthrough.

If there is no collateral available, banks tend to go through the motions and decide against the risk.

Yet smaller companies are often in a better position to ut new ideas to good use fast than large firms with their cumbersome decision-making processes.

So German firms often cast an envious glance at countries where the snirit of adventure is still alive and well. In the United States, for instance, there are

venture capital funds to fill the bill. Their aim is to fund projects that seem likely to prove worthwhile, and to provide financial backing regardless whether the company is large or small.

There are examples galore. Take Silicon Valley, California, the home of electronics, where well-known companies such as Amdahl, Wang and Apple were only able to get going because private investors were prepared to risk

backing their ideas. There is a similar facility in Germany, at least in name. It is the Gesellschaft für Wagnisfinanzierung, or Risk Finance Co., of Frankfurt, which is run by the major banks.

Management consultant Roland Berger says it is a misnomer. The company finances anything but risks, as is appaperience prefer to call it a day! The re- rent from the questions in its applica-

> They include queries such as "What successes can you lay claim to?" and "What securities can you

> Gene Amdahi, once an IBM engineer, would not have got much joy out of the Frankfurt company if he had approached them before going it slone after many of his ideas failed to make headway at IBM.

There is nothing in Germany to compare, for instance, with the Dow Chemicals practice of inveting an annual \$10m in risk capital.

This cash is invested in a wide range Continued on page 10



ENVIRONMENT

Rhine pollution is under control, chemist says

Mountains of detergent foam at locks and on the banks of the Rhine are a thing of the past, industrial chemists claim.

Gone are the days of detergent foam scandals, says the Chemical Industry Association in a brochure entitled 'Chemicals and the Environment.

The days of this particularly upsetting form of pollution are said to have been numbered by the change-over to detergents that were over 80-per-cent blodegradable.

It can thus be dealt with, for the most .part, by biological sewage treatment.

Success in water purification seems to be widespread. Dr. Karl-Geert Malle of BASF, the Ludwigshafen chemicals company, says there is no longer any serious reason for not swimming in the

Continued from page 9 *

of new ideas, and not just on the offchance that one might prove a winner. as at the gaming table.

All ideas are carefully vetted, if not by the yardsticks normally used in Germany. Similar risk capital investments are made by the pension funds of major companies, which are part-managed by the trade unions.

i This calls for an investment outlook entirely different from the attitude that prevails in Germany.

There is no lack of capital in Germany that might be invested in risk ventures, but Americans are prepared up to a point to run a risk, knowing that it might be a real money-spinner.

Germans are not. They have an overwhelming desire for security and tend to invest their savings in fixed-interest bonds and property.

Neither are designed to promote technological innovation and development, which is why critics feel it is high time we set up entirely new fund-raising

They must steer a wide berth of the banks and aim at sectors where promising projects have to be called off for lack of relatively modest sums of

But the German investor's outlook is unlikely to encourage ideas of this kind.

<u>ំពីកំពង់ នៅ ការកំពង់</u>។

Holmut Major-Mannhart (Suddeutsche Zeitung, 5 January 1983)

In comparison with other rivers of its kind, he said at a Ludwigshafen press conference, the Rhine and its water were extremely clean.

This view is largely substantiated by the bacteria count in the river water,

A further argument is supplied by the basic outlook scientists have on the problem of vestigial risk, an outlook he described as level-headed

He put it at two per cent, which was a marginal risk that must be tolerated. He also concluded that Rhine pollution research was more scientific than a health safeguard.

Can the same inference be drawn for the entire issue of water purification and hydrological research?

The past, if it is any guide, shows according to the chemical industry's brochure that the quality of Rhine water has by and large improved since 1975.

The lower reaches of the Main are still a problem despite strenuous efforts by local authorities and industrial users. But purification measures by chemicals companies in the area will not be completed until the year after next.

Sewage and effluent treatment in this densely-populated area is particularly difficult because suitable locations for sewage plant are hard to find.

But the end is in sight. Over 70 per cent of local authority sewage is given biological treatment. Technical

Hesse plans a sulphur levy to fight the tree death epidemic, A Bill is

to be tabled in the Bundesrat in the

New Year and to come into force in

The levy will amount to DM2,000 per

tonne of sulphur dioxide released into

the atmosphere over a specified level by

Sulphur, dioxide from coal-fired

power stations is felt to be a major fac-

tor in acid rainfall, the tree killer cul-

prit, although by no means the only

fired power stations with a capacity of

over 50 megwatts to be equipped with

There is no intention of forcing coal-

The levy is intended to oblige coal-

coal-fired power stations.

the latest filtration devices.

problems are, however, nearer solution than scientific ones.

The classical problems such as oxygen count and salination can be largely handled. The Rhine's oxygen count is well over the danger level.

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

Humic substances, which are the principal vestigial pollutants, are likewise felt to be less of a problem. Physiologically, or so scientists say, they are not unduly alarming because they exist everywhere in nature.

It is another matter where individual compounds are concerned. Their structure in the river water has yet to be cla-

Water may be a fairly uncomplicated medium, but trace analysis of individual compounds in a complicated mixture of substances has only lately been

Dr Maile said many mistakes might still be made in chemical analysis in this

Well-known substances such as DDT and halogenated hydrocarbons still have to be characterised and identified in such circumstances. He said the potential danger of indi-

vidual compounds was fairly low and he assumed that new highly-active substances were unlikely to be discover-But the margin of analytical error

and so-called vestigial risks remain a moot point. There can be no doubt that this scientific problem assumes the proportion of

a health issue in water treatment. Individual compounds must be identified that are of genuine ecological, toxicological and technological importance so they can be systematically treat-

version to the latest filtration techni-

The Bill expressly forbids power

companies from passing on the higher

production costs caused by the sulphur

levy straight to the consumer via higher

Hesse feels its Bill is better suited to

dealing with the acid rainfall menace

than the Bonn government's new at-

mospheric pollution regulations, which

are unlikely to have any tangible effect

(Die Welt, 29 December 1982)

Levy plan to fight acid rain

Astrid Forberger (Frankfurter Rundschau, 6 January 1983)

North Sea in THE ARTS

A feared by people who live North Sea coast but they are what stopped the North Sea from become dead sea, scientists say.

In these areas the count of the phates, nitrates, ammond remiere dealt with first love, and the other harmful substances in the dof flowers was a cynical play-

and 280 tonnes of nitrogen a da list.

In the summer months planked from cries heartbreakingly into the put goes through the roof, while a trophone that is held in front of her. composition of dead plankton us he recalls the little girl she once was, the oxygen, which cannot be retained at the same time the part of the fast enough, especially at preved mother who shouts at her depths.

In shallower waters swell and the father and his son demonstrate

In shallower waters swell and the father and his son demonstrate sure oxygen enrichment.

Heavy metals such as mercun med and deprogrammed and how halogenated hydrocarbons have politions are bent.

assume dangerous proportion. Despite having his cars constantly more of them are found in the Gafet the boy repeatedly throws him-Bight, the Skagerrak and the Kathito his father's arms. than elsewhere in the North Sea and resed-out cliches such as Baltic.

North Sea oil and gas fields have thindwork for man-sized guilt feel-dently caused less pollution that the feared along the German coast. I plained Alsatian dogs are led on to tion in the Elbe and Weser estuated along the first and right, and those decidedly higher than in the vicini have not yet understood the messoil rigs and platforms.

But the level of oil pollution have Bausch is trying to say.

fired power stations to shut down, but offenders may be required to cut back The aim is to arrive at a gradual conques at outmoded coal-fired power sta-

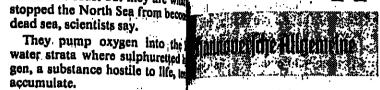
But the level of oil pollution is a Bausch is trying to say. Increased in relation to previous of the is keen on unmasking untruthful

It is higher in winter than in supervious and sentimental emotions, which scientists attribute to the states ease traps for her audience. ration rate being lower at lower to here are the pink carnations for the ratures, with the result that be and Lehar and 1930s-style, gush-which consume oil waste are less to by erotic Sophie Tucker songs for the Hydrologists are unperturbed in "Some time he'll come along, the sent by radioactive trace clear I love."

Since surface nuclear tests were by lardly has one begun to feel at home in 1962 there has no longer been at his melody and to be swept along that fabulous Lutz Forster appears that fabulous Lutz Forster appears

Klaus Mikipid-coloured cocktail garb. (Die Welt, 23 December makes short shrift of this appeal

good shape utumn and winter storms in feared by people who live of th Sea coast but they gray who th Sea coast but they gray who at Wuppertal ballet



This claim is made in the 1981 tight thousand pink paper carna-of the German Hydrographical filoss lined the stage at the premiere tute, Hamburg, which has just premiere, Pina Bausch's latest ballet, published.

Areas even more seriously end the paper flowers from Bangkok ed than the North Sea include the paper flowers from Bangkok of Kiel and Lübeck, the Fehman pie would now agree, but they and the Bornholm trough in the light work in keeping with the

have increased, while the oxygen and background against which

has further declined.

An extremely high nutrient extremels of the company told the reported from the coastal waters at of their own first loves, or premi-German Bight, where the Elbes, an experience undergone at the Weser send 35 tonnes of phosts of six or 14, depending on the indianal 280 tonnes of phosts of six or 14, depending on the indianal 280 tonnes of phosts of six or 14. begins with the terror of childhood.

Everyone explains situations in which they are most urgently taken short. Sexual desires are laid bare in an intensely comical and decidedly obscene finger ballet.

An even more outrageous scene is the one in which dancers kneel on chairs. have their feet tickled and roar with laughter as they say the Lord's Prayer in their respective languages.

performances and pirouettes by Domi-

The audience applauds on cue, realis-

Things one would dearly like to con-

In a childlike ring of roses made up

of men in evening dress shy Dominique

Mercy is indoctrinated by three other

He is told how he might behave if

trouble looked like arising with another

person. He must make a show of being

sensitive or depressed, fetch others and

personal experience. The dancers tell

their own tales, describing their secret

longings and intimate secrets we nor-

They stand at the footlights pouring

from one plastic beaker to another a li-

quid that is definitely supposed to be

maily, virtuously, keep to ourselves.

After the interval the emphasis is on

tinue believing in, ideals cherished for

ing that dressage is the message, with

ballet denounced as an empty posc.

nique Mercy.

years are demolished.

No-one in the audience seemed to have understood the point. Certainly, there were no protests.

Clarinet clash

Trerbert von Karajan is at odds with the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra over who is to be appointed first solo

Karajan favours Sabine Meyer, 23, who is currently with the Bayerischer Rundfunk Symphony Orchestra in Mu-

He was most impressed when long blonds-haired Sabine was in Berlin for trials and would like to hire her immediately on a year's probation, which is

But the Berlin orchestra, which has a contractual right to be consulted on the choice of new members, is against her: on strictly musical grounds, of course.

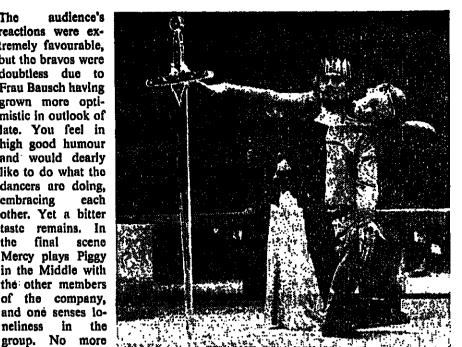
on the orchestra's behalf allegations that the Berlin Philharmonic has always

Sabine Meyer need not abandon hope. Attempts to mediate between Karajan, the orchestra, general manager Peter Girth and West Berlin's science and arts senator Wilhelm Kewenig have

But applicants for the job are to play again in January, and only then will the

reactions were extremely favourable, but the braves were doubtless due to Frau Bausch having grown more optimistic in outlook of late. You feel in high good humour and would dearly like to do what the dancers are doing, embracing each other. Yet a bitter taste remains. In the final scene Mercy plays Piggy in the Middle with the other members of the company,

and one senses lo-



Neumeier feels the call of the Grail in Hamburg

Arthur, no matter how often the attempt may have been undertaken.

There are too many tales and they are too different and too well-told, like highly-polished jewels, to fit into a single poetic treatment.

John Neumeier, chief choreographer of the Hamburg Staatsoper ballet, has now embarked on his own quest for the Knights of the Round Table and the Holy Grail.

As was only to be expected, he lost his way in the undergrowth of imagery and at times forgot his target.

In literature detours may be permitted. In ballet they can be misleading, which will partly have accounted for catcalls when the curtain fell.

Initially is looked as though the pages of a chronicle were being turned over. A girl sits knitting, is swathed in a black cloth in which the devil materialises. and gives birth to Merlin.

People unfamiliar with the tale of King Arthur will already be in difficulty, and in the second prologue section matters are made easier only by the written explanation on the curtain.

The genealogy of the Celtic king and his kin is shown against a mediaeval musical background, but the illegitimate births of Arthur, Mordred and Galahad are details that could easily have been omitted.

The who's who comes to light naturally from the further course of events.

The visions in which Arthur presages encounters or events he is about to experience are likewise superfluous, in part because they are confusing.

It is difficult in body language to draw a clear distinction between these different levels of narrative.

The ballet then comes into its own to the music of Sibelius' romantic First Symphony, Amidst the chaos of warring tribes Arthur discovers Excalibur and becomes king.

Accompanied by Merlin, the magician with the gift of prophecy, he sets up the Round Table, whose knightly members pledge themselves to help the weak and those who seek assistance, especially women.

But this happiness is shortlived. The ideal life is upset by Arthur's relationship with his half-sister Morgan, a fairy,

Arthur and his queen, Guinevere, are captivated by him. Their three-cornered relationship seems perfect harmony.

lot leaves Arthur's court and meets Elaine, who is cast by Neumeier as the keeper of the Grail.

knight and the man who is to find the Holy Grail in later life.

The Round Table is disbanded, the knights having felt the call of the Grail. But this is not always clear from the course of the ballet.

Motives are certainly unclear, and Neumeier's advice to enjoy rather than

In a Tristun and Isolde tale told between the first and second parts Ronald Dardon and Chantal Lefèvre star.

have the advantage of being able to per-

present-day listeners than Sibelius.

Tristan and Isolde in their way reflect the second part of the ballet.

love of Guinevere has destroyed the old order of the Arthurian world and prevented him from seeing the Grail.

Three women take him to the isle of Avalon, from where he will return to his people in their darkest hour.

The travails of love and war are acwomen members of the company, dressed in blue.

The forms and shapes they take are so harmonious and immediately comprehensible that they are among the most memorable parts of a ballet that relies too heavily on its source material. Evelyn Preuss

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and version of Schubert's Lied 'Der und das Madchen' (Death and the lina Rick accompanies the song by eng onlong with which the men wipe

faces, but not a tear do they shed. ther premieres seen during Premi-include Forster at his best, Big Top

amplified to an uncomfortable de-

case may be, their tummy rumbles.

hat is the matter with their hearts?

y are beating madly but the mecha-

disound does not betray a trace of

ne loudspeaker plays an earsplitting-

clarinet alongside Karl Leister.

the normal procedure. emotions by interpreting the lysign language for the deaf and

Cellist Rudolf Weinsheimer denles Minarik, a comedy star who must nique, holds a microphone to the œrs' bodies after they have finished been against the fair sex.

This is a longstanding accusation. Not until the orchestra's centenary year, June 1982, was a woman appointed She is Madeleine Carruzzo, a Swiss violinist aged 26 who is reported to be doing well during her probationary

final decision be taken.

(Hamburger Abendblatt, 31 December 1982)

Never has a poet fully succeeded in dealing with the story of King later to murder his father. Lancelot appears from the lake,

But the first rifts soon appear. Lance-

Their son is Galahad, the perfect

to try and understand is easier said than Even so, the dancing is marvellous.

They lack the more experienced main parts' power of dramatic expression but

form a complete section of ballet. Hans Werner Henze's dramatic Tristan music appeals more directly to

the fate that befails the love of Arthur and Guinevere; a fate we are shown in Lancelot has gone mad because his

Mordred discovers the lovers. Arthur seeks refuge in war from the ruins of his life, kills his son Mordred and is fatally injured by him.

companied by the ups and downs, the flowing to and fro of the sea and the

(Aligemeine Zeitung Malnz, 32 December 1982)



MODERN LIVING

Holidays for the disabled must not be taboo

An organisation for the disabled that has just published an international travel guide for the handicapped is critical of facilities in Germany.

Package tours for the disabled are no longer taboo in the tourist trade, but tour organisers and travel agents don't go out of their way to help.

Were it not for clubs and associations for the disabled occasionally pointing out the problems of, say, the wheelchair-bound they would long have

The travel trade is willing to help in individual instances but in the glossy brochures listing tours for children, old folk, singles and what have you the disabled never get a mention.

Holiday resorts are reluctant to own up to providing facilities for the disabled. They are usually worried, although few would admit it, that ordinary people might be put off.

Those who concern themselves with travel for the disabled soon feel a sense of resignation. There is next to no information and still less understanding.

It is not that there is no goodwill, but people who might be prepared to help don't even know how wide a wheelchair is and have no idea of the practical

Organisations that lend a helping hand aim to integrate the disabled in the ordinary holiday world, but they are going to have their work cut out.

The Mondial on Berlin's Kurfürsten-

A damm is the first hotel in Europe to

be designed to meet the requirements of

It was built as a pilot project by the

Reichsbund, an association for the war-

wounded, took four years to build and

national attention and acclaim because

it is the first hotel to cater for the dis-

have to stretch and strain to reach it.

accessible. The property of

could meet and mix on equal terms.

The architect, Heinz Ostmann, took

abled from the cellar to the attic.

As a pilot project it has gained inter-

the disabled.

has just been opened.

Take air or rail travel. Airport facilities are often praised but the Bundesbahn, the German Federal Railways, comes in for criticism.

There have been endless suggestions and declarations of intent, but the fact remains that Bundesbahn trains are illsulted for the needs of wheelchair-

In the travel trade a number of organisers cater for the disabled. The exception not the rule, they are Touristik Union International, the DER agency in Karlsruhe, Jahn-Reisen in Munich and a handful of small fry.

The Mainz organisation that publishes the travel guide for the disabled would like to see the disabled looked on as just another category of holidaymakors.

One of its demands is for travel brochures to include the wheelchair symbol to indicate accommodation and travel facilities suitable for use by the disabl-

ADAC, the Munich-based motoring club, which runs a travel agency, sets a good example in this respect.

There is a heavy demand for hire cars equipped for use by the disabled, but they are only available in Israel and the United States, the guide says.

Yet last year alone Lufthansa for one had 5,000 wheelchair passengers.

The international travel guide for the disabled lists over 2,000 addresses in 80-odd countries. The handicapped are as keen as anyone to see the world.

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

A travel agency in Switzerland has just run its third package tour to China including facilities for the disabled.

Much-travelled wheelchair users report that in the Far East they are often more readily accepted as ordinary people than nearer home. In Germany a hotel has just been

opened in Berlin that is claimed to be the first in Europe to provide suitable facilities for the disabled. It was built by an association for the

war-wounded, has 150 beds and is accessible to wheelchair users from the multi-storey car park to the swimming pool, the medicinal baths and the hotel

But how do "ordinary" holidaymakers feel about the disabled? It is only a couple of years since a Frankfurt court awarded a holidaymaker damages for having had to spend her holidays alongside the mentally handicapped.

Fine words notwithstanding, there is definitely a reluctance on the part of the tourist trade to provide facilities for the disabled as a matter of course.

Holiday organisers are worried that holidaymakers might be put off and decide to go somewhere else instead.

The Mainz organisation says the disabled themselves are stating their case more often and more emphatically than they used to, writing to tourist departments and travel agents to find out what they have to offer.

Breaking down this barrier will probably prove more difficult than providing the technical facilities to make tru-

vel less difficult for the disabled. But it is high time a start was made.

> Hans Bensmann (Rheinische Post, 24 December 1982)

Hotel for the handicapped in Berlin

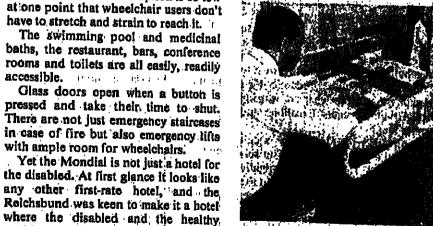
great care to make the special facilities for the disabled match the hotel's interior decorating and ensure that it didn't give the place an institutional look.

There are many homes built to make The Mondial has 75 rooms and beds life easier for them. There are rooms defor 150. Only a third are fully equipped signed for the disabled in large hotels. to cater for the disabled; the hotel is not But this is the first hotel where wheelintended to cater solely for them.

chair users can get everywhere unaided. The decorating is elegant and modern There are no doorsteps, no revolving and the 24 specially equipped rooms doors. The lifts are big enough to hold are half as large again as conventional wheelchairs and have mirrors to make it hotel bedrooms to ensure the easier for wheelchair users to back out.

wheelchair-bound a full turning circle. The reception is easily reached by The disabled guest can wheel himself wheelchair, regardless whether you arinto position with his knees under the rive by car and come from the hotel's desk. The room door can be opened by multi-storey car park or come in from

pressing a bedside button. The clothing cupboards have an au-The counter at the reception is so low



Bathroom at the Hotel Mondial

(Photo: dpa)

where the disabled can get at their clothes. They can thus hang their clothes

wheelchair or use a folding seat incorporated in the shower compartment.

wheel themselves into a position where they can reach taps and basin. They can also be lowered into a more suitable position as required. Pushbut-

done hydraulically. And all these extras are incorporated as unobtrusively as possible. Everything possible has been done to avoid an institutional look.

An ordinary person should have no difficulty in using a room for the disabled, while someone slightly disabled should be able to use an ordinary room because it too contains a number of helpful facilities.

There are rooms for the hard of hearing too. They have extra-loud loudspea-

The five-storey, 150-bed Kurfürstendamm hotel cost DM75m. The city footed DM7m of the bill, the state lottery DM9.6m, ...

Running costs will be met by the Reichsbund, which plans to run the hotel at cost as a normal commercial

In off-season periods the organisation can offer cut-price Berlin tours to its 800,000 members. It also offers the disabled inclusive tours with medicinal baths, for when their relatives go on Renate Marbach (Kieler Nachrichten, 24 December 1982)

tomatic device to lower the hangers to up without difficulty. The bathrooms all have sliding doors

sculptures. and stops and handles. To take a sho-He was stunned by the enome wer you can either order a shower terest shown by these people, but ed that the interest was not sur considering sculptures are the The washbasins have enough room form of visual art the blind are underneath for wheelchair users to

of experiencing. ton pressure is all that is needed; it is

The blind are also capable of has by no means been exhausted.
riencing the aesthetic pleasure.
But after every new work of hers one uplift imparted by perfect beauty.
Can't help wondering what the next one But Winsche's guided tours the will be like. The patterns are always the

the Glyptothek also showed him withme. the shortcomings lay.

Comments Wünsche: "The blish been made to excess.

son absorbs the sculpture with Frau Bausch works at her work until hands the way a reader of a distinct last minute and continually reworks book tries to grasp the text by resend changes it; she has clearly not yet every word slowly and repeating a found the ideal solution here, sentences. Ultimately, the memory. The consistently experimental state of

grasping it." Since blind people find it easilisemingly meaningless as life itself. But understand a sculpture when they Pina Bausch makes a stage out of life.

pare it with another one, related of Eva-Hissheth Fischer

Continued on page 13

Sculpture for integration

the blind Turkish girl in Cologne in Würzbur shows what it's like

Fohannes' hands gently explo face of the Apollo statue, his face of the Apollo statue, his German a teenage Turkish girl, and furrowed with concentration as German teenagers, both boys and

ces every feature.

Comments Johannes: "The thing, giggling and generally having funsilghtly protruding; with Greet Then, suddenly, Sema feels threatentors, this is a sure sign of a radianted. The man sitting at the table next to The edges of the mouth are written is a Turk, and she knows that he into an obvious smile. into an obvious smile. will tell her father that he had seen her

"The curls on the head are the in the cafe. cascading to the shoulders. Clear He will say she was behaving in a sculpture shows a young man. manner unworthy of a decent Turkish Johannes, 16, is blind. He and the line of the state of t

vocational school and wants to be This is the first scene of a play entitia telephone operator. He is a frequent visitor to the ded Nein! Hayir! a group of Cologne

ture Museum for the Blind in teenagers have been rehearsing for the burg. The only one of its kind it past couple of weeks. many, it contains 40 sculptures, par. There are eight or nine Turks and an ed to the Rehabilitation Centre squal number of Germans in the cast, Blind by Munich Rotary Club at all amateurs, under the guidance of a few professionals. of about DM30,000.

Johannes often comes with his. They first improvised the play before Peter who is also blind and every putting it on paper. The play deals with the classical conmuch of a connoisseur.

Feeling a bust of Homer, Petal flict of a Turkish girl in a major Gera running commentary: "The comman city. Sema's German is like that of closed, which means that the saker German schoolfriends. She dresses, wanted to convey that Home acts and thinks the way they do.

But her parents and her older brother

An elderly woman, not blind disapprove and go out of their way to ing next to Peter elaborates: "Metrotect her honour, as they see it. vilisations, not only Ancient Greek. The idea of the project, subsidised by picted their bards as being blind the Bonn Education Ministry, dates they wanted to convey was that we back several years. From 1977 to 1980 substance is seen with the Cologne's Free Workshop Theatre

cye."

The idea of having such a midents acting and drama.

was born five years ago when are in the course of this work (which was logist Raimund Wünsche guidel biscontinued for lack of money) the people through Munich's Glypt company was constantly made aware of Germany's largest collection of

Dressage

Continued from page 11

heartbeats are heard in the microphone. The Wuppertal Ballet is 10 years old. What may appear conciliatory has lost These classical sculptures what may appear conthem with an idea of the image danone of its aggression.

an image that still applies and or Pina Bausch's obsession with investisome of man's significance in the sating education and society to find the verse.

Esting education and society to find the truth in the feelings of the individual

, There are children's game, biographi-Many sculptures stand on cal details supplied by the dancers, an pedestals and are beyond the restablindance of wonderful images, marseeing hands. Others may not be relicus mime, outbreaks and superb, ed for fear of wearing away the superbly comical ring dancing.

Moreover, group tours to the lit is all twofold in meaning because seum proved unsatisfactory be latent threat is always there and they did not enable the individual wounds are laid bare.

they did not enable the individual are laid pare.

tor to stand directly in front of Not everything is equally successful.

sculpture and because a blind part Not everything is equally successful.

sculpture and because a blind part Not everything is equally successful.

mentum because many points have

responds to the effort that went her work is not a ploy; it is an imporiant feature of it. It is as imperfect and

(Hannoversche Aligemeine, 3 January 1983)

Süddcutsche Zeitung

difficulties between Germans and Turks n general and the problems of Turkish girls in particular.

It was then that the idea of bringing young Turks and Germans together in amateur theatricals was born. It was meant as a modest contribution towards defusing the aliens problem.

The professionals soon realised that what is generally dubbed an aliens problem is in fact a German problem.

The first step was to establish a weekly theatre workshop in areas particularly heavily populated by Turks (Cologne has a Turkish population of 80,000).

Young people, both Germans and Turks, gradually started attending with increasing regularity.

While the Turks came from working class parts of the city, the Germans all came from the up-market Montessori Gymnasium, or high school, and lived in affluent residential areas.

These German youngsters were openminded and regarded xenophobia as iust plain stupid.

Even so, there were problems. Peter Fischer, the director, found that there were times when the usual prejudices that govern German-Turkish relations were actually reversed.

He discovered that it was the Germans rather than the Turks who were unreliable and tended to show up late for rehearsals while the Turks showed what can only be termed iron Prussian

Some of this might be due to the fact that the play eventually became a Turkish story.

Originally the intention was to present a collage of everyday life at a Turkish-German school, and it was not until later that the group decided to relate the story of Scma.

Sema Meray, who plays the lead role, is not a typical Turkish girl. She is a Co-

Sema Meray (right) in a scene from her Cologne play

logne high-school graduate who has studied art history at Cologne University and now plans to enrol at an acting

But her personal experiences are almost identical with those of the character she plays.

Like the fictional Sema, Sema Meray was unable to move in public without every step being reported to her parents.

After taking on the role, Sema told her parents and relatives what the play was about, much to her family's dismay because they were confronted with a bit

Take this scene. One evening, Sema returns home and learns that her father had been told that she was seen in public with a boy.

Yet all that really happened was a harmless get-together in a cafe, as shown in the opening scene. The whole thing was blown out of all proportion and her father was told that she had been filtting indecently with a German

In this scene, the audience can hear how the girl gets a thrashing in the next room and her brother is seen leaving home to deal with the German boy who had allegedly dishonoured his sister.

Sema enacted some of the scenes of the play for her mother, causing a great deal of wailing on the part of the mo-

ther while an aunt had no comment to make at first.

When she asked her aunt to say something so that anything that was misrepresented in the scene could be corrected, the aunt answered:

"There is nothing to correct; everything is as you showed it. But this must not be shown because by showing it you betray your own people."

The conflicts Sema had to cope with in real life were every bit as serious as those in the play.

Says she: "It isn't as if I did not understand my father; it's simply that it is almost impossible to convey what makes Turkish parents tick."

Sema Meray made a point of escaping the conditions that are taken as part and parcel of a Turkish girl's life. The Sema of the play ultimately does the

The clash comes when her father thinks that the only way of saving his daughter is to marry her off to another Turk as soon as possible.

The right man is found, and when Sema's mother wants to formalise the engagement the girl digs in her heels and says Nein!, adding the Turkish equivalent Hayir! for good measure.

Sema Meray opted out of her Turkish environment by taking on German citi-Gerd Kröncke

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 4 January 1983)

Continued from page 12

in the new museum have been placed next to each other to enable the blind to feel one figure with the left hand and the other with the right.

Busts are favourites with the blind and therefore account for the majority of the 40 sculptures in Würzburg. Studying the faces of important per-

sonalities in history leads to understanding. There is, for instance, the bulbous face of Socrates, who told people to understand themselves. Next to him there is the bust of Euri-

pides with the Jean, narrow nose - the very opposite of Socrates. And then there are the characteristic busts of Roman emperors, the long, lean face of Augustus next to Caesar,

Nero and Caracalla. The instructional tape recordings also deal with several related objects simultaneously, providing background information. Incidentally, each sculpture is

labelled with a plaque in Braille. Another departure from normal mu-

Sculpture

seum practice is that recording the taped information for private use is not only permitted but in fact encouraged.

Where sculptures of nudes are concerned, the visitors are encouraged to imitate the pose with their own bodies. This helps them understand the deeper meaning of a given pose.

Apollo of Tenea, for instance, stands there with all his muscles taut, the hands clenched into firsts and the legs kept close together.

Not so the neighbouring statue depicting a boy by Polycletus. The boy's pose is that of playfulness, the weight One arm is lifted casually and the head nclined pensively.

The spontaneity and gaiety of this ancient statuary is as irresistible today as it was 2,500 years ago.

The objects on display are naturally replicas of originals to be found in major European museums in Athens,

Rome, Naples, Copenhagen, Berlin,

It took a great deal of imagination to assemble sculptures that are particularly suited to convey their essence to the sensitive fingers of the blind.

Plaster of Paris replicas were found to be too light and incapable of conveying the unyielding hardness of marble.

Plastic replicas are durable, easy to transport and pleasant to look at: but their consistency who hands is off-putting.

One blind visitor described their effect as similar to the noise made by chalk on a blackboard.

All this prompted Raimund Wünsche to opt for replicas made from crushed resting on the slightly advanced left leg. marble, using chemical resin as a binding agent.

This provides a surface similar to antique marbie sculptures. As for bronze sculptures, the problem doesn't arise. The replicas are cast in bronze.

Anneliese Steinhoff (Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagablatt,



CRIME

High drama at sea as hired hand kills yacht's skipper and girlfriend

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

In Bremen on two counts of murder, 250,000 nautical miles. Doris Permin, his girlfriend, was sentenced to three years' imprisonment as his accomplice. This is the tale of a most unusual murder trial told just before the sentences were passed.

Everything seemed to be meshing just perfectly. Herbert Klein, 35, a. retired freight forwarder from Krefeld. owned the handsome yawl Apollonia.

He lacked a crew and knew little about sailing, but engine driver Paul Termann, 42, also retired, was an old sait and had no boat.

Both were stranded in Pasito Blanco. on Gran Canaria, and both had their pirifriends with them: Gabi Humpert, 24, and Doris Permin, 36.

Since they found themselves in the same predicament, they became friends.

Termann and his girlfriend Doris moved aboard Apolionia while owner Klein went to Konstanz where he found paying guests to accompany them on the planned voyage to the West Indies.

They were 25-year-old Michael Wunsch, who had just graduated in business studies and wanted to take it easy for a while before embarking on a career, and his friend Dieter Giesen, 30, an innkeeper who wanted to see a bit of the world.

The crew was thus complete and the

easy life, in the West; Indies within

But only a few days after casting off. the initial euphoria blew over, turning into enmity and, ultimately, deadly hatredien in your own, more postulation

Since 2 November 1982 Paul Termann has been on trial in Bremen. He is charged with murder attempted murder. Doris Permin has been charged as an accessory to murden! The sentences are due soon, which have the

The drama that unfolded in the court is unique in Germany's legal history inasmuch as it atose from an overestimation of one mah's capabilities in a situation that could not have arisen ashore.

Trifling incidents led to aggressiveness; rage to criminal action.

One expert testifying in court said that conditions at seal could easily change personality traits or deveal a berson's true characters very dance it

Herbert Klein was a happy go-lucky person though all he still possessed was his Apollonia and the second second

He bought the yawl (formerly the Wappen von Bremen) in summer 1981 for DM180,000, spending another DM100,000 to have her relitted for a charter business in the West Indies.

He intended to run the business with girlfriend Gabi once his divorce from wife Birgit came throught.

... The focal point of the court proceedings was the description by a public But if old seamen's lore is anything to prosecutor (who had taken part in the go by, trouble started when he renamexperiment along with a number of juded the yacht Apollonia, for a change of ges, criminologists, educationalists and a ship's names spells disaster. psychologists) of what actually happen-

In any event, a Munich charter agenby refused him a contract, insisting that the yacht be taken to the West Indies first, ruends problems, officience object

The voyage itself would have been no an outer circle around us." Manha recipies problem for the Apollonia, a 16.54- He told the court that the first joint metre vessel spreading 120 square me- was rolled by the director of the State tres of sail and a veteran of 12 Atlantic CID chemical analysis department and

crossings, covering a total of more than

Klein was understandably proud of his ship and insisted on being the captain, assigning to Termann the job of navigator only,

Termann, a former Bundeswehr NCO described in his personnel file as "a bit of a show-off," on the other hand refused to take orders from somebody who "didn't know a bowline from a rolling hitch,"

A psychologist who was asked to evaluate Termann's personality testified in court, describing him as a "neurotic schoolmaster type."

Termann was driven day and night by an irresistible desire to prove his superiority to Klein.

Whenever he felt like it, he got the skipper out of his bunk to dress him down for his ineptitude with knots - in front of everybody.

Granted, a wrongly tied knot could spell disaster at sea; but there was no danger in the offing in this case.

The psychologist concluded from this that Termann had a pathological obsession with safety.

in But knots were not the only thing Termann found amiss with his skipper. He blamed him for having been at sea for some time:after leaving the Canaries without a single man-overboard drill and without having instructed his crew in the use of the Very pistol for distress flares not to mention that nobody knew how to inflate the life-raft in an emergoncy, is the green or the or trafe the early

"I got so worked up over it that I couldn't sleep any more," Termann told

n 24 April 1973 a Hanover public

days after taking part in a drug experi-

ment organised by the Information

Centre for Drug Problems and held in

the conference room of the State Crimi-

The affair, hushed up at the time, was

recently dealt with by a Cello court be-

ause the prosecutor's widow was deni-

ed pension benefits on the grounds that

In support of her lawsuit she con-

tended that her husband's suicide was

an accident in the line of duty, which

the Lower Saxony Ministry of Justice

ediat the time,

Sald he: "Like at a board meeting, we

- the guinea pigs - all sat around a

"Urshaped table while observers formed

husband had committed sul-

nal Investigation Department.

prosecutor, committed suicide only

Instead of the usual 10 minutes. Termann at one point took four hours to fix the ship's position, following this up by ordering the sails to be shortened.

Wunsch and Klein didn't give it much thought, assuming that the idea was to make it easier to handle the boat short-handed.

Nightfall that day found Termann still poring over the chart table. It was at that point that Klein took a pump handle and dealt Termann four blows on the head:

Termann's lawyer was later to argue in court that "nobody has to permit himself to be clobbered to death even if it was he who provoked the situation in the first place."

Still conscious, the victim of the attack reached for the pistol in front of him on the chart table, firing blindly into the cockpit and unintentionally hitting Wunsch, who collapsed with a bullet in his lung.

Termann continued firing, hitting Gabi Humpert in the head and killing her instantly.

Dieter Glesen, in shock by that time, crouched on the cabin floor, weeping. It was at this point that Doris Permin took a torch to go and look for Klein,

finding him on the foredeck, still toting the pump handle. "There he is!" she called out, words the prosecutor later interpreted as making her an accessory to murder (which is punishable by five years' imprison-

ment), it is that the most of the mes-Termann ran up the companion steps shouting: "Come hore, Herbert, and see what happened to your girlfriend!"

that it contained 0.5 grams of hash-

was fitting for the occasion. The clock

was decorated with colourful lights and

suspended women's breasts plus some

piratical-looking faces.

cond and later a third joint.

were present looked after him.

ico with nashish on paper.

self in his bedroom.

compressed; I was depersonalised to

the point there I actually stepped out of

myself." 'A few days later, he shot him-

"IIIA" court-appointed expert told the

court that "flashbacks" resulting from

drugs can occur several days after the

actual drug consumption and that this

This was enough to prompt the Just-

ice Ministry to seek an out-of-court

arrangement and offer the widow a sett-

lement. Josef Schmidt

(Kölner Studt-Anzeigen 22 December 1982)

effect could be heightened by alcohol.

The decor in the conference room

Hanover counsel commits suicide

after joint; widow sues state

Klein, still confused, did as he told. Termann shot him and Klein OUR WORLD overboard. The body of his girl was also thrown overboard and all ces of the preceding shooting wen moved. Termann was as pedant

Before the drama aboard the An nia. Termann had been increasing diculed by Gabi Humpert, Gieses Wunsch, making him only the more ank Xerox staff in Germany are en-

the crew drank their champagner. Karl Kiene, the cripple, has been livout Termann, which was most him ing in Rev. Buss's home for the past

something Termann desperately had the attributes of a go-getter in the if he was to get a job aboard one dough world of salesmanship, has uncharter boats or eventually buy his detaken to look after spastic Karl yacht for chartering.

Klene for six months, devoting up to 12 Termann was now worried aboutours a day to him when necessary.

future and so was his girlfriend Dok. What would make a woman who The court was unable to fully clocks like anything but the motherly mine what happened later — princomforter of the sick exchange the corbecause the Apollonia was moon parate ladder for the life of a Samari-Barbados and inaccessible to the flan, if only temporarily?

The whole thing goes back to an in-

available in Germany that could? Rank Xerox has launched an unpreserved as a substitute — but he dedeated drive in the Federal Republic what could have happened:

Moreover, there was no similar years on the part of the process of the part of the what could have happened:

On December 13, 1981 (a Sundaya) days out at sen, during which t Apollonia easily weathered a gal was Gabi's turn to fix breakfest which she did, but not for Termanni Doris because the two were still ask

When Termann and his girlis later complained about this to K the unswer was: "You can fix yourd breakfast in future ... and in any you'll be disembarking at the next of call."

· At that time, the yacht was some It was here that Termann forced d'immobilier et de capitaux

skipper at gunpoint to give him blank signatures which he could us the testimonials he so desper needed.

He later used one of these sign sheets of paper to turn it into an for DM25,000, which he claimed f Klein's widow.

The public prosecutor dragged deep-Gun in hand, he would strut are ly on his reefer, and when he found that this had no effect, he reached for a sethe deck shouting: "I'm in commi here!" and threatening to shoot K About 15 minutes later his pulse beand Gabi.

Attempts to mollify him were came irregular, his pupils were dilated and he collapsed. But the doctors who vailing, and Dorls backed him, tell the others: "Paul knows what He was taken to hospital and releasdoing." Paul Termann, in his t ed 24 hours later, when he put his expeadded: "I've made up my mind and see it through. "He wrote: "Everything in me was

The two victims begged him to them leave the yacht in the life-raft which Termann replied with an ulli tum: "You have ten minutes time for cigarette." : Gabi Humpert begged her life on her knees.

Before reaching Barbados, theil men from Konstanz still had to spe four full days on board. Wunsch not recover from his wound, but condition did not deteriorate either.

was too frightened to resist. He is newsment,"I was almost wetting my

Continued on page 15.

Sales rep takes six months' paid leave to look after disabled person

devote themselves to social work of one

Says Willi Böcker of the company's

Düsseldorf head office: "We are aware

of our social obligations, especially to-

wards groups on the periphery of our

affluent way of life, and we try to dis-

could shirk taking an active hand in so-

cial work by making out an annual

cheque to some charitable organisation.

But that would have been the easy way

"Instead, we prefer to give our staff

time off in which they can actively help

others. Naturally, this causes staff bott-

lenecks, but we try to get along as best

Those who want to accept the compa-

ny's offer need not worry that it will be

held against them. On the contrary. The

management keeps urging the staff to

In a recent memo circulated among

the staff, Willi Böcker wrote:

"Especially in today's economic uncer-

tainty, people are more dependent on

does the number of those who depend

on the help and sympathy of people

"As the number of jobless rises, so

outside help than ever before.

"This goes far beyond lip service and

kind or another.

charge this obligation.

mellifluous verbiage.

we can."

accept the offer.

Couraged to take time off work to. The only one to look up to him tok after others, for up to six months his girlfriend Doris, They have a full pay.

thing in common, their love of Two dozen men and women are cur-Diamond and Elvis Presley. Leady doing social work. One is Sylvia Termann later told the commissel-Preuss, 32, a sales executive "When you spend the whole day who is looking after a 48-year-old

ing to reggae you just go around heelchair-bound spastic in Kassel. bend," hoping to explain his more she shares the job, at the home of a ggressiveness.

Kassel clergyman where they all live,
There came a time when Terrwith a conscientious objector who is nggressiveness.

and Klein only yelled at each other social work in lieu of military serwhen celebrating the point of no refee.

ing for him.

And then the skipper told him throwning there for the duration of his ciwould not give a written testimorphian service.

his navigational ability and see Frau Preuss, an elegant woman with

Moreover, there was no similar distilve on the part of her employer.

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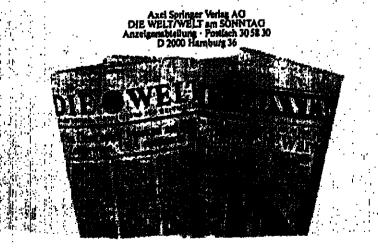
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months leave on full pay if they wish to who have a job and financial

jobs at Rank Xerox are safe, the memo goes on: "I would therefore be delighted if at least some of our staff were prepared to offer their help where it is needed most."

Sylvia Schmirgel-Preuss was among those who accepted the offer, though it "Like most other companies, we from one minute to the next.

> Just seeing Sylvia and Karl next to each other and looking at each other, you know that a deep bond has been forged that goes far beyond a six-month stint of social work.

Once she had decided to help an individual rather than work for an institution, a Church organisation in Berlin (incidentally, one of Sylvia's customers) put her in touch with Rev. Buss and

spot, Sylvia decided to first pay a visit to the minister and his charge in Kassel. But it took her only a few minutes to decide that she had found what she was looking for.

She freely admits, however, that she was a bit frightened of the task she had taken upon herself, especially once it came to the crunch and she had to pack

her bags in Berlin. Rev. Buss, who is deeply involved in a drive to place the severely disabled with families rather than have them institutionalised, was delighted to get Syl-

After a few words about the fact that

was not a spontaneous decision made

Says she: "I wanted more than to just pay for the keep of some Third World child. What I wanted was to become personally involved, and that's how l came to look after Karl."

"Had I opted to work in some institution for the disabled, I would at best have been offered the job of a kitchen helper," says she.

Karl Kiene.
Far from committing herself on the

via, whom he regards as a windfall. Says he: "Non-professionals see a lot more than professional social workers - quite apart from their deep personal

Asked about what Sylvia really does for Karl when it comes down to brass tacks, Rev. Buss first told me what she does not do: "She doesn't do actual nursing. That's done by Jochen, our conscientious objector."

Sylvia Schmirgel-Preuss

But what Sylvia does do is every bit as important: She talks with Karl, goes with him to various authorities, accompanies him on visits to friends and a nearby family where he lived before he

came to Rev. Buss. She is also there when the minister attends official discussions on his project, in which she has become deeply in-

Asked what would happen once her six months are over and she has to return to her job, Sylvia answered with a single word: "Sadness."

But she quickly added: "The whole thing won't just be over for me. I'll stay in touch with Karl. After all, there are such things as a telephone and a

The Rank Xerox offer was accepted by 23 other staff members.

They now work as ambulance drivers. they accompany severely disabled children to rehabilitation centres or work on the night shift of the telephone counselling service.

But most, like Sylvia Schmirgel-Preuss, personally look after disabled individuals.

Some of them were unable to sustain it for the whole six months and threw in the towel half-way through.

When returning prematurely from their six-month Samaritan leave, they don't have to account for their action but are simply welcomed back.

But whether they throw in the towel or not, they are all changed on their re-

Says Sylvia: "I now see many things in a different light. It hasn't been easy: but I'm glad to be doing it, and I'll be sad when it ends." Reinhard Voss

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 3 January 1983)

Continued from page 14

with fear." And right he was to be frigh-

Termann told the two passengers to tell the Barbados police that Klein and Gabi went overboard in a raging storm. were told he would find them any time and, besides, "I can get a hired gun in France for a hundred marks."

The Barbados police were told the accident story; and though they did not believe it, they had no proof to the con-

Peter Lehmann, the German consul in Bridgetown, Barbados, and an avid yachtsman himself, inspected the yacht's logbook and found that four pages had been doctored and that the book were false.

Another yachtsman who on the day of the alleged storm (when Klein and

Gabi were supposed to have been washed overboard) was only 120 miles away from the Apollonia said that the weather at the time was nice and the sea calm. This was later confirmed by a satellite photograph.

Wunsch (who was taken to the intendue care word at the Raibados hospital) and Giesen (who was in police custody) were afraid to tell the true story.

It was not until they returned to Konstanz in late January 1982 that they told the story to a lawyer who informed the public prosecutor in Bremen, Apolionie's home port.

An arrest warrant was issued for Tormann, who had also returned home.

It was not until his final statement that Termann said he was sorry for what had happened and threw himself weather conditions noted in the los on the mercy of the court, "if that is possible."

> Gerd Sowein (Suddenische Zeitung, 23 December (482)